

HAYS ANSWERS HAGER'S SPEECH

Tells His Views of Public
Printing Contract.

Quotes From Evidence of the
Commission.

Globe Company's Contracts
Cited by Speaker.

GOES INTO DETAIL ON SUBJECT

Mt. Sterling, Ky., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—The Hon. N. B. Hays, of Bell county, spoke to a crowd of 300 voters here today in the interest of his candidacy for Governor before the Democratic primary. He was met at the train by a procession and band, and was introduced at the courthouse by C. C. Turner. Many ladies were present.

In reply to Judge Hager's speech Gen. Hays said in part:

Judge Hager, as to the matter of public printing, made this statement in his opening speech here (Mt. Sterling):

"And the question to be first determined by the Printing Commission as to whether the compensation to be paid is as to the class to which the particular printing belongs. In the Teachers' Registers and Trustees' Record books a question arose as to which class that character of work belonged. It was fully discussed before the board and afterward referred to the Hon. J. F. Pratt, then Attorney General of Kentucky, and always regarded as a conscientious and able lawyer, and it was determined by him as a matter of legal construction, as well as by the board, that said character of work belonged to the second class, and the work so classified was paid for under the contract at the contract price, no more and no less."

And again, whether the work was first or second class was the question presented in suit filed by Gen. Hays in the Fiscal Court of the State. That court decided as Attorney General Pratt and the members of the board had previously decided, that the work in question belonged to the second class. If Gen. Hays is sincere in his criticisms, that the tax-paying public has been outraged in this particular stated by him, it is open to him to carry this law question to the Court of Appeals, which is I am advised, he has not done.

This alleged ruling of Attorney General Pratt is also assigned by the Governor as a reason why the board classified the printing in question as the second class. I know as the second class. I cannot understand why Judge Hager and the Governor should make these statements. I desire to submit the following facts to an impartial public, and let them judge for themselves whether or not the board relied on an opinion by Attorney General Pratt, as to the class of printing, as the basis for its decision, and also as to my good faith and a willingness to have the Court of Appeals say to which class the work belongs.

Pratt's Part in Work.

It is a part of the history of this State that Judge Pratt, qualified as an Attorney General of the State on the first Monday in January, 1900. He was ousted from said office by a judgment of the Franklin Circuit Court and the office turned over to Hon. R. J. Breckinridge on the 15th of April, 1900. Order book 11, page 35.

Afterward Judge Pratt prosecuted an appeal, and by an opinion of the Court of Appeals the judgment of the lower court was reversed. The opinion and mandate of the Court of Appeals was filed in the Franklin Circuit Court, and the office was given to Gen. Pratt on April 12, 1900. Order book 11, page 35.

Hence, it will be seen that Gen. Pratt was not the Attorney General, nor was he performing the duties of that office between April 12, 1900, and April 12, 1902. I quote from the opinion of the Court of Appeals in the case of Commonwealth vs. J. Henry Bacon, et al. 1902 (R-176). The books were ordered by Mr. McChesney on January 21, 1902 (R-176).

In Mr. Bacon's deposition (record page 357) Mr. Bacon testified on oath as follows:

"Question 61.—Was the question as to what class these books belonged to presented to the Board of Printing Commissioners in 1902?—It was."

"Question 62.—Now, under what circumstances and when, before or after, you got the order? A.—Before I got the order."

Gov. Beckham, in his deposition, states that Attorney General Pratt classified this work in controversy as second-class matter. (Record, pages 302-3.)

"Q.—Governor, do you remember that some time in the latter part of the year 1901, or the early part of the year 1902, that there came up a question before the Board of Printing Commissioners as to the class of work the printing of these record books and teachers' registers and grade books belonged to? A.—Yes, I remember that the question was brought up, and that had been the class of printer who had the work done before, under a former administration—under the Bradley administration. The question as to which printer was entitled to it was considered as seriously raised. Mr. Pratt, in a manner, suggested that he was possibly entitled to it, but never seemed to have insisted upon it at all."

"Q.—Who was the contractor for the first class printing? the Attorney General at that time was requested to look into the matter, and he expressed that view of it."

"Q.—That the work belonged to the second class? A.—Yes."

"Q.—What Attorney General was that? A.—Judge Pratt."

McChesney's Testimony.

Mr. McChesney testifies that the controversy as to the class of printing to which these books belonged, arose before he gave the order. (Record, pages 311-12.)

"Q.—Before you gave the order for these 25,000 books, were there brought to your attention by any of the contractors for the first class printing, Mr. George G. Fetter, or the second class printer, Mr. Henry Bacon, the question as to which class the books belonged to? A.—Yes, each of these public printers had spoken to me about the matter, Mr. Bacon making a formal demand for the copy, and Mr. Fetter requesting me to decide the question as to whether or not he was entitled to the work."

"Q.—When the contention was brought to your notice, what did you do? did you decide the matter yourself, or refer it to the Board of Printing Commissioners? A.—I went before the Board of Printing Commissioners in session in the Governor's office, and the question was there was some contention between the two public printers as to the matter, and that I wanted their advice as to which man was entitled to the order, and they advised me that it belonged to the second class and directed me to the second class. I then directed the printer, or Mr. Henry Bacon, to proceed with his instructions."

On Cross-Examination.

"Q.—Was the contention referred to on your direct examination between the first class matter and the printer of the second class matter, put to you at the time you gave this order to Bacon for those 25,000 books? A.—Yes. Q.—You may state whether or not it is a fact that prior to that time you had given an order for some books like Nos. 1 and 2 to the first class printer for the public schools of the State? A.—I did. There were a few calls for small orders from different counties to supply books that had been lost or destroyed in some way, and I gave a small order, my recollection now is something less than a thousand."

Pratt's Deposition.

Ex-Attorney General Pratt states in his deposition:

Interrogatory No. 1, Page 123.—State whether or not you were at any time Attorney General of Kentucky, if so, when and between what dates?

Answer, Page 145.—I was appointed Attorney General of Kentucky on the 1st of January, 1900, and served until the 15th of April, 1900, when I was ousted from office by a judgment of the Franklin Circuit Court.

Sale of Chiffon Veils.

CHIFFON VEILS—1½ yds. long; hemmed; stitched; colors black, white, brown, navy blue, the regular 50c value, at 35c.

LACE VEILS, colors black or white; Chantilly lace; 1½ yards long; a regular \$1.00 value; Monday, 49c.

PANCY VEILS—100 Ready-to-wear Veils; all colors; 1½ yards long; fancy patterns and colors; sold at 50c and reduced for Monday's sale, 25c.

Fritzi Scheff Belts 22c.

Made of soft kid skins; 6 large eyelets; gold-plated buckles; all sizes; 49c value, at 22c.

EMBROIDERED BELTS—Made with Fritzi Scheff buckles; a 50c value, at 25c.

Monday Bargains Ladies' Underwear

Women's 10c Summer Vests for 5c.

All sizes; taped necks; no buttons; without sleeves; white.

Women's 15c Ribbed Pants for 15c.

A fine trimmed French hand, excellent quality.

Women's 25c Lisle Vests for 10c.

Lace yokes, low neck, all sizes.

Monday Bargains Embroideries

CORSET COVER EDGES—19 inches wide; new and pretty patterns; big 50c value, at 25c.

SHIRT-NECK BANDS—4 inches wide; pretty patterns; 50c value, at 10c.

WASH LACES—Torchon edges, 1 and 3½ yds. at 1c.

VAL LACES—About 1 inch wide; 2½ yds. at 25c.

HAMBURG EDGES AND INSERTS—1½ yds. at 4c.

SHIRT-WAIST PATTERNS—Made of Val Laces; 2½ yds. at 75c.

Monday Bargains Hosiery

Women's 15c Hosiery for 10c.

Black or white, seamless; correctly shaped.

Women's 15c Hosiery for 8c.

In fast black; seamless.

Women's 15c Hosiery for 10c.

Lace openwork, lisle thread, in black or white.

Women's 25c Hosiery for 15c.

Lace, lisle thread, black or white, seamless.

Women's 30c Hosiery for 22c.

Misses' 15c Hosiery for 7c.

Monday Bargains Cotton Goods

8c Hosier Cotton, yard wide, for 5½c.

10c Hope Bleached Muslin, yard wide, for 7½c.

RED SHIRTS—Size 72x36; will fit double bed; good unbleached muslin; limit 6 to a customer.

MONDAY PRICE: 35c.

PILLOW CASES—Best quality muslin; 16½ values; 6 to a customer, at 8½c.

WHITE QUILTS—10-4 size; Martell's pattern; plain or fringed; heavy weight; \$1.00 value; Monday at 98c.

Monday Bargains Leather Bags

The bags are made of fine seal grain leather in the most popular shapes; 10 inches long and 6½ inches deep; riveted frame, with gold-plated or brass metal look and knobs; fitted with small purse; Monday price, 45c.

LEATHER BAGS—Black or brown, 8-inch frame; a bag that would sell easily at 50c; Monday at 25c.

Monday Bargains Summer Silks

88c Black Taffeta Silk for 75c.

Full yard wide, a rich grade, natural finish; strong and warranted to wear.

112c Black Taffeta Silk for 89c.

A superior grade; 36 inches wide; chignon or natural finish. The best in the class for the season.

50c White Habutai Silk for 39c.

FANCY SILKS—1,500 yards, all colors, neat dots and figures for suits and waists; 50c value; Monday at 25c.

WHITE JAPANESE SILK—1½ yds. at 23c.

Monday Bargains Jap Mattings

Jap. Mattings, Cotton warp; ground striped; 25c value, at 14c.

JAP. MATTING—All leading colors, carpet patterns; handsome designs; 50c quality, at 19c.

Huck Towels.

Bleached cotton; size 19x25 inches; actually worth 100c each, at 6c.

No mail orders.

Turkish Towels.

Extra heavy; delightfully soft for the bath; worth \$1.25; at 12½c.

No mail orders.

Monday Will Be a Great Bargain Day For Women.

59c Kimonos 25c.

Ladies' White Lawn Kimonos and Dressing Scaques; with fancy hems; worth 59c; Monday only, 25c.

75c Gingham Underskirts 39c.

Extra quality of Gingham Underskirts; with deep, rich, chignon-plaited flounce; former price 75c; Monday, 39c.

29c Children's Dresses 15c.

Children's Gingham and Percale Dresses; with embroidery yokes; ages 1 to 4 years; worth 29c; Monday only, 15c.

\$1.75 White Waists 98c.

Choice of about 1,200 Pure White Lawn Waists; beautifully trimmed; sold all season at \$1.75; Monday special, 98c.

\$1.25 Percale Wrappers 79c.

Ladies' Dark Percale Wrappers; with deep flounce and shoulder straps; worth \$1.25; Monday, choice, 79c.

45c Children's Gowns 19c.

Children's White Muslin Gowns; ages 1 to 4 years; with tucked yokes; worth 45c; Monday only, 19c.

40c Corset Covers 25c.

Corset Covers, made of cambric, with blue lace trimming; cheap at 40c; Monday, special, 25c.

75c Straw Sailors 25c.

Choice of all Children's Straw Sailors; with silk streamers; former price 75c; Monday, special, 25c.

\$7.50 Silk Skirts \$3.98.

About 35 Ladies' Silk Dress Skirts; all taffeta silk; in black and colors; worth 75c; choice of all, \$3.98.

\$4 and \$5 Skirts \$2.98.

Choice without reserve of all White and Colored Dress Skirts in our house; former prices \$4 and \$5; Monday only, \$2.98.

\$5.50 and \$6 Skirts \$3.98.

Beautiful collection of Panama and Mohair Skirts, in white and colors; not one in lot worth under \$5.50; Monday, choice, \$3.98.

\$8.95 Plaid Skirts \$4.98.

Fine All-wool Shadow Plaid Skirts; made circular style, with wide fold; former price \$8.95; Monday, \$4.98.

"Louisville's Greatest Bargain Store."

Greenstein's

Market st., Bet. Second and Third.

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Choice of all Children's Straw Sailors; with silk streamers; former price 75c; Monday, special, 25c.

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LEATHER BAGS—Black or brown, 8-inch frame; a bag that would sell easily at 50c; Monday at 25c.

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Linen Suitings.

LINEN SUITINGS—36 inches wide; white only; good quality and in great demand for suits and skirts; 190 value, at 10c.

LINEN SUITINGS—36 inches wide; colors; reseda, heliotrope and white; 250 values; at 15c.

\$4 and \$5 Skirts \$2.98.

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Sale of Long Gloves.

Long Lace Mitts.

Black or white; lisle thread; worth 75c; special price, 39c.

Long Lisle Gloves.

With lisle lace tops; Mousetraque style; black or white; worth 75c; special price, 59c.

75c for Long Black Gloves.

Women's Long Black Lisle Gloves; all sizes; worth \$1.25.

98c for Long Lisle Gloves.

Women's Long Lisle Thread Mousetraque Gloves, in white or black; the most popular colors; worth \$1.75.

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Full yard wide, a rich grade, natural finish; strong and warranted to wear.

112c Black Taffeta Silk for 89c.

A superior grade; 36 inches wide; chignon or natural finish. The best in the class for the season.

50c White Habutai Silk for 39c.

FANCY SILKS—1,500 yards, all colors, neat dots and figures for suits and waists; 50c value; Monday at 25c.

WHITE JAPANESE SILK—1½ yds. at 23c.

Jap. Mattings, Cotton warp; ground striped; 25c value, at 14c.

JAP. MATTING—All

DISORDER AT AN INQUEST.

Crane refused to answer further questions along this line. The director declared that he is worth \$200,000.

Director Marius Kirkeby was questioned on the same subject. He was a member of the Loan Committee together with Stensland and his son. He was supposed to pass on the loan, but he admitted to the State's Attorney

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 11.—The Wabash road to-day announced a tariff effective in three days applying the Missouri river-Toledo rates on grain via Chicago. Local traffic officials of Eastern roads say that they are unable to fathom the reason for this step and declare that they will take no notice of the new rate. The assumption is that the Wabash, with its own connections in the West, has decided to take care of the heavy grain buying at Omaha and St. Louis which followed the settlement of the recent war on proportional rates between the Missouri river and St. Louis.

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WINTERSMITH'S IT CURES EVERY TIME

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ENDS TO-NIGHT.

Successful Meeting of New Albany Chautauqua.

ALL ATTRACTIONS HAVE PROVEN POPULAR.

MRS. MAUD BALLINGTON BOOTH APPEARS TO-DAY.

SILVER HILLS CAMP MEETING.

After ten days of the most gratifying success, the Chautauqua Assembly at Glenwood Park, near New Albany, will close to-night. Each meeting has been well attended and every day has been a big tent better filled than the one previous. The attractions have been unusually fine and the evidence of their having been appreciated by the people is shown by the daily increased attendance.

The programme for this afternoon includes the Barnard family band, a vocal concert by the Roberts Park Choral Society, reading by Mrs. Lila Tyler Gates, Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth, To-night the vespers service will be held from 7 to 8 o'clock, the attractions being the Roberts Park Choral Society, Mrs. Lila Tyler Gates and the assembly will close with a lecture by Col. George W. Bain on "The Twentieth Century Searchlight."

Yesterday was considered one of the most attractive days given, and the performances being well attended and thoroughly enjoyed. At the afternoon session the Roberts Park Choral Society appeared for the first time and city and country gave a delightful programme, the most applauded numbers being "Old Kentucky Home" and "Dixie." Mrs. Gates read "Monsieur Beaucaire" in her happiest manner and Col. Bain delivered his noted lecture, "The New Woman and the Old Man." Last night the attractions of the afternoon were supplemented by Frank Caldwell, of Indianapolis, in his moving pictures.

Marriage Ceremonies Here.

Magistrate William H. Cunningham, who lives in Crawford county, a son of the West End, and who is now performing the marriage ceremony, and he has officiated fifty-eight times, on numerous occasions the lady by his side has been a bride, but in no instance has he been prevailed upon to receive the money, and in the month ago the Magistrate was called from his home by a pair who had him for the ceremony while they remained sitting in their buggy on the highway. This method has become popular in Crawford county since then, and a half score of ceremonies have been solemnized on the public road by the popular Magistrate. The last highway ceremony was performed by Magistrate Cunningham a few days ago, the contracting parties being August Carr, aged twenty-three years, and Miss Maggie Hawkins, nineteen years old, young people from Perry county, who met the Magistrate on the road as they were hurrying home.

Chicago Lawyer-Prisoner.

H. M. Taylor, Sr., giving his address as Silver Hills Camp, Meeting Grounds, New Albany, advertises for the names and addresses of each man, woman and child in Louisville, New Albany and Jeffersonville interested in business or wanting to know more about it or desirous of leading a better life. Mr. Taylor is an attorney at law, and he practices law in the courts there during the day and preaches each night. He arrived at the camp meeting grounds on the Silver Hills Friday and will remain until the close of the meetings next Sunday night. He is taking an active part in the services and is giving great assistance to the camp meeting workers, who have assembled there from all parts of the country.

Stevens-Friend Wedding.

Miss Emma C. Stevens and Mr. W. Friend were married in the parsonage of the Third Presbyterian church of New Albany on Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock by the Rev. W. H. Elliott, pastor of the church.

Miss Stevens is a well-known and beautiful girl of New Albany, the daughter of Mr. W. H. Stevens, of 801 West Market street.

Mr. Friend is a popular young man of the West End, and is a member of the office force of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Fourteenth and Main streets, Louisville.

Mr. and Mrs. Friend left immediately after the ceremony for New York and other points in the East.

ITEMS OF INTEREST IN NEW ALBANY.

Mrs. H. R. Dibble, New York City, the guest of Dr. and Mrs. H. H. McBride, 230 Vincennes street.

Miss Edith McBride returned to her home at Chicago to-day after a pleasant visit with Miss Estelle McBride, Vincennes street.

The Missionary Society of the Second Presbyterian church will meet with Mrs. Hamilton A. Hyman at the parsonage next Tuesday.

Mrs. Margaret Miller, an old resident of Corydon, where she was born eighty years ago, died Friday evening, her death being due to paralysis.

The Rev. B. R. Cato, pastor of the Central Christian church, will have for the subject this morning, "As I Am in Heaven." There will be no services to-night.

William R. Friend and Miss Emma C. Stevens were married last night at the parsonage of the Third Presbyterian church by the pastor, the Rev. William C. Elliott.

The Rev. W. R. Grimes, at the Main-street M. E. church, will preach to-night his theme will be "Fattened on Sunday Travel."

The Rev. P. L. Sweeney, at the Advent Christian church this morning, will have for his theme, "What Is Man?" At night service he will preach on "Questionable Acts."

The Rev. E. T. Poulson, at the Tabernacle Baptist church this morning, will have for the theme of his discourse "The Richness of the Christian Life." There will be no services to-night.

The Rev. Patrick Griffin, associate pastor of Holy Trinity Catholic church, left yesterday for Tell City, where he will temporarily be in charge of a Catholic church, the priest of the parish being ill.

Miss Mary E. Brennan and William A. Humphrey, both of Jeffersonville, were married yesterday afternoon at the parsonage of the Third Presbyterian church by the Rev. W. H. Elliott.

Frank Walker received yesterday from the Knights and Ladies of Honor

NEW ALBANY MAN GOES INS FAME ABROAD.

DR. THEO. VON BEURST.

He has been visiting his parents, Dr. and Mrs. B. von Beurst, in New Albany, Ind., and returned yesterday having been elected a delegate to the American Medical Association.

A check for \$1,000, that being the amount of a policy held on the life of his mother, Mrs. Margaret Walker, who died a few days ago, was presented to him.

Col. Will A. Dudley, a former resident of this city, now editor of The Owl, a weekly publication in Chicago, has recently been elected a delegate to the Illinois State Convention from the district in which he lives.

The Rev. U. G. Clifton, at the Chautauqua-avenue Baptist church, this morning, will have for his theme "A Man With a Message." To-night he will preach an illustrated sermon on "The Pilgrim's Progress."

The Rev. H. H. Allen, of Seymour, formerly pastor of Wesley chapel, will occupy the pulpit at Centenary, this morning. To-night the pastor, the Rev. W. F. Smith, will preach, his subject being "A Consideration of Self."

James P. Mitchell is reported quite ill of typhoid fever at his home on Culbertson avenue, east of Vincennes street. Mr. Mitchell was first attacked with malarial fever, and the more serious malady developed after several weeks of illness.

In the competitive drill by the colored uniformed companies at the Fair Grounds, the first prize was awarded to the company of the Fair Grounds, Louisville, the second prize to Indianapolis, No. 22, and the third to Louisville, No. 13.

William Morrison died yesterday afternoon at his home, 217 West Ninth street, of gangrene. He was forty-seven years old and is survived by his widow and two children. The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon from the family home.

The Woman's Relief Corps of Sanderson Post, G. O. R., gave Mrs. W. Padgett, Sr., a member, a pleasant surprise at her home, 1342 Central street, the occasion being her sixty-fifth birthday anniversary. Refreshments were served and a pleasant afternoon enjoyed.

Edward's City Hospital, whose home is on West Market street, was declared to be of unusual minor yesterday, and also was recommended for commitment to the Central Hospital for the Insane, the latter suffering from senile dementia, being over seventy years of age.

Jacob Eichel was arrested yesterday by Patrolman Martin on a charge of having assaulted Charles Dean. The complaint was filed by George Dean, father of the boy. Eichel was arraigned in the City Court, entered a plea of not guilty and was released on \$250 bail.

The Rev. I. B. Timberlake, for several years pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist church, this city, and for the last seven years in pastoral charge of the Baptist church at Hickman, Ky., was in the city yesterday visiting his friends. The Rev. Mr. Timberlake tendered his resignation last Sunday, but his resignation was not accepted.

It was announced yesterday that 100 of the workers in attendance at the camp-meeting would conduct a religious meeting on the vacant market space at Pearl and Market streets last night at 7 o'clock, and a special car had been provided by the traction company to bring them to the city. On account of the rain, however, the meeting was postponed and the car was not used.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Pfirmer left yesterday for King's Cave, Harrison county, where they will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage. They were married at King's Cave, and intend to celebrate the anniversary there, to enable their old-time friends to be with them. Mr. Pfirmer was formerly Miss Eleanor Lemmon.

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It happens but once a season--it's the last grand rally of summer goods against the advance of fall.

Final Clearance of Wash Suits and Dresses.

A Sensational Finish of the Season's Business.

Over 500 Wash Suits and Dresses Must Be Forced Out This Week. New Fall Goods Already In. No Lengthy Argument Necessary. Here's the Story.

\$25.00 Dresses at \$9.75

Absolute choice of any Wash Suit in stock, in tailored or lingerie style, white or in colors, which sold up to \$25, at \$9.75.

The New Autumn Suits.

Many new models of Women's Tailored Suits are already in and others coming every day; not just a few, but dozens of different styles for your selection. Weeks ago our Paris agent began sending models to our New York representative, with the result that what we now show you is the combined achievement of French Art and American Genius.

COLORS.

Brown has awakened, but it is hard to say which will be most in evidence, brown or green. Plaids in almost shaggy homespun are a strong feature.

STYLES.

Snug-fitting models are in long, medium and short lengths. Modified empire styles are shown profusely. Polo Coats and also Duoroire Elons will be worn. Collars, cuffs and waistcoats are trimmed with Japanese embroidery. There is also military style of braiding; sleeves are long, skirts are plaided—prices \$25 up.

H. J. GUTMAN & CO.

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Every suit sold before you come is one less for your selection. Come early.

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MSS. but return postage must be in-
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SUNDAY.....AUGUST 12, 1936
Persons mailing the Sunday
Courier-Journal of 26, 28, 32 or 40 pages
must put on the envelope a three-cent
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Strange Doings in Persia.

The announcement that the Shah of Persia has decreed that Persia shall have a Constitution and National Assembly falls strangely upon the American ear. We have grown so accustomed to the thought that the Shah reigns supreme that a deviation from such a situation cannot be grasped at once. But we may as well adjust ourselves to the new state of affairs, the new system of government, in Persia, for the information that so drastic a change is to be made comes to America in the form of an official note from the Grand Vizier to the Persian Minister in Washington and therefore is not to be doubted.

The decision of the monarch caused surprise at the Persian legation in Washington, it is said, but evidently the Persian representatives in this country were well aware that revolutionary agitation in their native land had become so widespread and aggressive lately that the Shah was bound to take some action to save his throne, whether that action consisted in forcibly subduing the violent elements or in granting concessions. That he chose the latter course illustrates the impetus gained by the revolutionary movement, for it is not the way of absolute monarchs to surrender an iota of their power in response to a feeble demand. The clamor became too great for the Shah to ignore or suppress. So he has given in.

There are few States more in need of reforms than Persia. The history of Persia is a history of absolutism, injustice, personal persecution and graft. The Shah, present and past, has been the almighty figure who held the life and fate of all his subjects in the hollow of his hand. His whim could send anyone in his dominion to death or to prison. He chose for ministers conscienceless men who would carry out his will with neatness and dispatch. The so-called civil courts, administered by the mullahs, or priests, were controlled by bribery, favoritism and expediency. The whole government was what might be described with the expressive, if somewhat unrefined, Americanism, "rotten."

The fact for freedom which has been gaining ascendancy through the world finally spread to Persia. The mutterings of the people against the oppression of the existing government eventually took the shape of action. Last January prominent merchants of Teheran closed their shops, traveled to a neighboring village and there held a meeting, in which they demanded from the Shah a Constitution and a National Assembly. From that time the agitation was kept up. Over a week ago the Shah dismissed his Grand Vizier, whom the people disliked, and appointed to the position a man held in greater favor. The Shah's decree is supposed to have been largely the result of the counsel of the new officer, under whose administration the proposed reforms will be formulated and put into effect.

So far, the information received as to the plan and scope of the National Assembly is not comprehensive nor instructive. According to the first brief dispatch the Assembly will be equally composed of equal parties, that is to say, "Princes of the blood, clergy, chief of the reigning dynasty, Cadjar, high dignitaries and personages, merchants and representatives of corporations." It is stated, further, that the body shall meet at Teheran, and that all civil and constitutional laws shall originate in it, and after the signature of the Shah shall become effective. This indicates that the membership of the Assembly is to be restricted to the upper classes, and that the plan calls for a limited suffrage, but even with such limitations the changes mean a great deal for the country, since they introduce the voice and desires of subjects into the government, which heretofore has been but the instrument of one man's will.

It will be of interest to observe the career of this new Persian body, and compare it with the course of the Russian Duma. Will the Persian body be content with the conditions prescribed by the Shah and keep within bounds, or will it ask for more than the Shah is willing to grant, and, in consequence, either collapse by imperial edict or plunge the country into civil war? The Czar has found it difficult to manage his people and his reforms. Let us see how the Shah will get along in his undertaking.

A Thorough Overhauling Wanted.

It is a distinct and serious misfortune to the public interest, embracing as it surely does our character as a people and the usefulness and credit of our organized charities, that an institution like the City Hospital should become the sport and prey of political agitation; that newspapers should see in it only an opportunity for partisan advantage; that doctors should part off, so to say, in groups; and that the people at large should be alternately dazed or disgusted by statements, conflicting and scandalous, given out by the one side and the other in accusation or defense.

That something is, and has been these thirty years and more, rankly wrong seems conclusive. There has rarely been a time when mutterings of one sort and another did not issue from the wretched old ramshackle pile of brick, fleas, mortar and lice, of callow internes and neglectful doctors, of queer nurses and queer patients, and called by courtesy a Hospital. Every Superintendent has had his hands full, every Matron her troubles. In the very nature of the case, nothing seems easier than to pick flaws in the best management possible under conditions at all times irksome and harassing and constantly aggravated by human infirmities of every sort. The whole system, both of organization and administration, must be defective, and, if it be not overhauled, we shall have no permanent amendment, no matter what party or who happens to be in the ascendant.

If the Mayor would rise to the exigencies of the occasion and his opportunity, if the Board of Safety would show itself equal to the work of real and lasting reform, they would unite in a movement less to vindicate any special person, or to defend and perpetuate any particular order of being, than to ferret out such evils as are of admitted existence—"from turret to foundation stone," with the purpose of creating a new order.

They should begin by relegating all personal considerations to the rear and by disregarding the cackle of partisan newspapers as the barking of toothless dogs. The Mayor, and his Board, are to be tried by the event, not by the shallow and obvious clamor of this, that or the other individual or newspaper having some grudge to work, or axe to grind. The aim of the present concerted attack has been to goad and to bully to the end that there shall be no mending of abuses, that the question shall be left open to continued agitation, and that, finally, when the people come again to the polls, the charge can be made that nothing has been done.

Mr. Barth owes to his German blood a modicum of obstinacy. His natural disposition is to refuse to be driven. Mr. Vogt is his friend, and his loyalty to his friend leads him to look too keenly to the personal aspects of the present onset. Behind all that has been said pro and con—the general consensus of opinion being that Mr. Vogt has done his duty as best he could under many handicaps—stands the City Hospital itself, a public benevolence, having a commanding claim upon every citizen of Louisville who has a heart in his bosom, upon every woman in the community whose sympathies go out to suffering humanity, and this neither now, nor hereafter, can the Mayor escape, or can he afford to shrink.

We have heard enough to know that the conditions are little less than deplorable. Reform to reach must be thorough and radical. If an Act of the Legislature be necessary let us seek it. If an Act of the General Council be sufficient, let us have that. It is disgraceful to the community that such an institution should have been neglected so long that the very building which shelters it is the merest rathar, dilapidated and unclean, whilst the means provided for its operation are so insufficient as to defy the most energetic and intelligent administration.

A feature of the pending investigation has been the attempt to shift the blame. Inevitably, we have had criminalization and recrimination. The Superintendent, the Doctors, the Matrons, the Nurses and the Internes have been quoted alternately as grossly at fault. What matter who is at fault if there be faults that need mending?

The Courier-Journal's recommendation to the Mayor is that he organize at once a movement not to vindicate the City Hospital, but to recreate it. Whitewashing will not avail either

physically or morally. If the clergy-men of Louisville want to do effective good they will at the next meeting of the Ministerial Association take up this matter as Christian men, and not as politicians. If the Doctors of Louisville can agree among themselves long enough to act fairly upon any proposition having a professional annex or opportunity, they could give useful and timely support to the Clergymen. The General Council might form a Committee of its best men, or name a Commission of the best citizens—wholly non-partisan and free from all party virus or bias—to supervise and put in shape the conclusion that may be reached, and so to take this great institution out of the realm of agitation and put it in a sure process of reconstruction.

Making a New Record.
The conviction of a lyncher at Salisbury, N. C., is said to be the first instance of the kind in the State. He was concerned in the irregular execution of three negroes, was convicted of conspiracy and got fifteen years in the penitentiary. To an outsider it looks like he was guilty of murder and ought to have been hanged or sent to the penitentiary for life, but fifteen years is better than nothing.

The man convicted in this case was George Hall, an ex-convict. Hall was so shocked by the crime of the negroes that he could not afford to wait for the orderly, but slow, processes of the law. He had reason to know from his own experience that the law sometimes gets there and lands a criminal in State prison, but he was not willing to trust it in the case of these negroes, so he cheerfully lent himself to a conspiracy to take their lives in a sort of irregular fashion. He had experienced the results of justice in his own person, and so felt for it an enthusiasm that could not be restrained by mere abstract maxims of the law. Hence his zeal was not kept within bounds, and his anxiety to witness the triumph of justice led him into extra-legal methods. It is one of the curiosities of mob law that those who administer it are so frequently men who have violated the statutes in other instances, yet they are so eager to see justice prevail that they will tear the laws all to pieces in order to effectuate their righteous purpose. Hall drew the line at murder, and drew it with such a stern sense of justice that he did not hesitate to commit another murder in order to avenge the one which he so severely reprobated.

It may be that the circumstance that Hall had been in the penitentiary had something to do with his easy conviction. It is true that the evidence against him is said to have been overwhelming, but so is the evidence against a great many others who allow their zeal for justice to induce them to commit more murders in order to discourage those who have committed some before. It may well be that the jury thought that a man who had gone to the penitentiary in a regular and orderly way had no right to attack the administration of justice as inadequate, since he himself was a living proof of its efficiency. If Hall had been one of the best citizens, and had gone out to commit a murder without any personal experience of the efficiency of the laws, he might have been suspected of emotional insanity, or some other sort of mental deficiency which would make him the object rather of pity than of indignation. An ex-convict has not the same right as other men to say that the pretense of executing the laws is distinctly false and fraudulent, for he knows by experience that they are sometimes carried out.

Of course, Mr. Hall takes an appeal. The imprisonment of a man who has done no more than commit a murder through his excessive enthusiasm for the administration of justice is said to be without a precedent in North Carolina. There is a chance, therefore, for his lawyer to say that it is "a cruel and unusual punishment," and contrary to the Constitution. But whatever may be the fate of that plea, it is somewhat encouraging to notice that a new record has been made and that this class of murderers have received a warning that too much zeal for justice is liable to involve them in litigation which will prove costly if it is not otherwise dangerous.

There are possibly other States in which no lyncher has ever been convicted. If so, they would do well to imitate the example of North Carolina. The conviction of some score of two of lynchers in all the States where such offenses could be an excellent object lesson.

Related Zeal for the Law.
Earle Fletcher, a negro who was hanged at Birmingham, Ala., on Friday, was, according to his own statement, full of grace, and prepared for association with the elect in a higher clime; but, nevertheless, he was unwilling to quit these mortal purities without expressing his intense disapprobation of Judge Weaver. The Judge had thoughtlessly gone fishing on the very day when Fletcher desired to get him to issue a writ of habeas corpus to stop his execution. This rendered it necessary for Mr. Fletcher to go to heaven a little while sooner than he desired, and he held the Judge responsible.

So far as we are advised, Fletcher was not innocent. He was already in the penitentiary for fifteen years on account of a homicide which he had committed when he brained a fellow convict with a coal pick. But it seems that Judge Weaver had granted a writ of habeas corpus in the case of a man from another county, and as Fletcher lived in the county, he naturally felt that his claims to consideration were greater than those of a man who lived

elsewhere. He could not help thinking, therefore, that the day was a peculiarly inappropriate one for the Judge to go fishing. It does not make any difference whether there was any ground for a habeas corpus or not, for the Judge had already granted one in another case, and the administration of the law ought to be uniform, whenever a preference is not expressly given to one who lives in the county.

It is rather interesting to note how insistent law-breakers are upon every provision of the law which can by any possibility be invoked in their own favor. Fletcher had two murders to his account, one committed while he was undergoing punishment for the first. But he had a great respect for the law, and insisted on it as due to him who lived in the county. Although no rogue, who feels the halter draw ever dies with a good opinion of the law, Fletcher nevertheless went away with the idea that the writ of habeas corpus is intended to prevent the execution of convicted murderers. He was doubtless mistaken as to the law, but he had much respect for any law that would neutralize that against murder. Unfortunately his zeal for the law came rather too late.

Louisville for the Convention.
The meeting of the Board of Trade yesterday in the interest of Louisville as the place for holding the national Democratic convention, while not assuming the form of a popular demonstration, was all that was necessary for the preliminary steps in that direction. It was composed of the most active of that class of citizens who have been successful in promoting the interests of Louisville and enlisting the support of the element from which come the contributions necessary for all such undertakings. Urey Woodson, the Kentucky member of the National Committee, and also its secretary, was present and explained the steps necessary to be taken with a view to securing the convention, receiving the assurance of all that nothing should be lacking to strengthen him with the committee in his efforts to have Louisville selected as the place for naming the next Democratic candidate for President.

The action of the meeting will be sufficient notification to the Democratic party at large that Louisville will be an applicant for this honor. The almost unbroken record of the State for more than half a century as a steadfast supporter of Democratic principles should commend it to this recognition. At the close of the war it was the first of the States south of the Ohio to reorganize the Democratic party and to lead the South in its re-establishment and in the redemption of that section from the misrule imposed upon it by the Republican party. In all the advantages capable of accruing from such action it has claimed nothing, and the party now has the opportunity of showing its appreciation for the State's services by selecting Louisville for the purpose named. The campaign having been inaugurated, should be prosecuted with all proper vigor to a successful conclusion.

BOUQUET

Of a Julep Caught the Lad's Eye.

MAJ. MCWALEY'S PAMAMAS AND FLOWERS.

VISIT OF H. G. WELLS, ENGLISH AUTHOR.

MUMMY AT ENTERTAINMENT.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]
Washington, Aug. 11.—[Special.]—It was a little Washington boy, who, with his father, was the guest the other day of some Southern people living in different parts of the town. When liquid cheer was by of being dispensed the older folks, for the clicking of the beakers of mint julep, while the children of the household drew nothing more important than mild lemonade. The little guest was dimly conscious of invidious discrimination, although the merits of mint julep were a sealed book to him.

"I don't want this, papa," he finally exclaimed, in repudiation of his untasted lemonade. "I want some ice tea with a bouquet in it, just like yours." If you had seen the handsome young man with a fashionable wig, and you are sick in bed, the latest caper is to wear a bouquet in your hair. The boy's pamamas in coloring. The day that your bed costume is pink, for instance, attending the party, the boy's pamamas in coloring. The day that your bed costume is pink, for instance, attending the party, the boy's pamamas in coloring.

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Our Larger Cities.
The Census Bureau sends out a bulletin giving the status in 1934 of all the cities of the country, 151 in number, that have a population of over 30,000.

Speaking of large cities we usually refer to population and not to territory. Territorially considered, New York is the largest city in the country, having 209,213 acres of land area. So far the area corresponds with population, but the second city in territory is New Orleans, with 125,600 acres, while Chicago comes third with 114,922.

The expenses of these 151 cities for 1934 footed up \$554,440,215. Of this great sum New York spent \$147,060,171, or about three-tenths. Philadelphia spends more than New York, and Boston's expenses are nearly three times as great as those of Baltimore, which is nearly of the same size. It is worth while to notice that of the money spent by the cities, 61.7 per cent, or more than three-fifths, went for salaries.

The aggregate debts of the 151 cities amounts to \$1,551,462,665, but subtracting the sinking funds it is \$1,228,216,933, or \$56.97 per capita. The per capita debt is largest in Newton, Mass., where it is \$125.58. New York is second, with \$113.25, and Boston third, with \$108.17. The last-named city has the largest tax levy, which is \$30.16 per thousand.

"Sneering" at witnesses against the Hargis gang is a new treatment applied to them by the leader of that gang, and one which they will not doubt welcome in lieu of the treatment which the past might have led them to fear. It would, in all probability, be decidedly conducive to their repose of mind to be able to feel assured that they might meander through the leafy woods of Breathitt, and even saunter along the streets of Jackson, in range of the Courthouse itself, with nothing to guard against more formidable than a sneer.

Capt. Richmond Pearson Hobson expresses the opinion that it would be easy for Japan to capture the Philippines in the event of war with the United States. Hadn't we better get up a war with Japan?

Chicago's Health Commissioner says whiskey will kill typhoid fever germs. Perhaps, Chicago whiskey, it is thought, will kill anything.

NEWS AND COMMENT

FROM STATE PAPERS.

A Steady Milker.

Mule Commits Suicide.

Smoking? Again.

Defending Kentucky Rightly.

SNUBS PRINCESS ALICE.

FRAULEIN WAGNER'S MEANS OF GETTING REVENGE.

Schumann-Heink, However, Even Up Matters With an Embrace.

SHOOTS AND KILLS HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW.

J. A. McCandless Victim of Shotgun in Quarrel With Buford Pursley.

As It Should Be.

It Must be Very Annoying to be a Hopeful Campaigner, mustn't it, in the case of that hopefulness, to build a large chute through which the dollar contributions may come from the constituency that is tickled to be relieved from the domination of corporations, and then to have to sit around and see the money come in so slowly that it wouldn't keep the grass from growing in the cracks of the intel? It is time to be virtuous and not to accept any money from the criminal trusts, but the people who have had no primary education in giving for a political cause, who but have been receiving credit, above all, but urge that the public have some trouble in actually bringing themselves to the point of including the dollar.—[Chicago Daily News.]

SETTING THE FACE.

Is Republican campaign of Democratic "features" never to end? The appeal for one-dollar contributions from the masses of the people for campaign purposes sounds wonderfully like the last few years. Nevertheless, Mr. Bryan has the Republican dollar people on the hip, and he is not going to let them in on the secret. He is in arranging for the forthcoming election to be taken and no amounts, clean or tainted, above it, but urge that the public have some trouble in actually bringing themselves to the point of including the dollar.—[Chicago Daily News.]

Transferred to Lexington.

Hopkinsville, Ky., Aug. 11.—Dr. Forster Mader, for six years first assistant physician at the Western Kentucky Asylum for the Insane, will go to the asylum at Lexington September 1 to take a similar position. Meanwhile he will take a vacation at Atlantic City.

Will Span Green River at Munfordville.

Munfordville, Ky., Aug. 11.—After several days of preliminary work—Civil Engineer Butler, of Louisville, today selected the site for the proposed bridge across Green river at this point. On account of the width of the banks the bridge will be elevated about 100 feet in length and will reach from cliff to cliff, avoiding any grade whatever on either bank.

Probably Uses Pitchfork.

Tillman says if he had time he'd put it in the insane asylum. We don't wish him as shocking an end. It would be truly pitiful to see him doing the Ophelia act, plucking off the leaves of flowers under the hallucination that they were rebates.—[State, Columbia, S. C.]

Yet He Keeps It Up!

At the next session of Congress, Senator La Follette may have occasion to re-act to the temptation to throw bricks at his colleagues from the Chautauqua platform.—[Post, Washington.]

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LOUISVILLE SOCIETY

House Party

For the Week-End at "Helm Place," Given by Miss Emily Helm.

MISS EMILY HELM is entertaining a number of friends at a house party for the week-end at her parents' country home, "Helm Place," near Elizabethtown yesterday morning.

MISSSES
Elsie Baskin, Mary Churchill, Cornelia Anderson, Humphrey, Anita Ghenea, MESSRS.
Charles Ballard, Jr., Barbour Minnigro, Guy Warren, Abner Harris.

Pretty Dinner

Given to Mr. Frank Botta, who is visiting his mother at Anchorage, for several days.

MRS. L. W. BOTT, who is having a house party for the week-end in honor of her son, Mr. Frank Botta, who came from Jackson, Tenn., to visit his family for a few days, was the hostess at a pretty dinner last night. The guests included:

MISSSES
Martha Cecil, Lucille Drummond, Sumners Davis, Frank Botta, Ralph Struther.

After dinner the guests went to the dance at the Anchorage Clubhouse.

Circus Party.

A form of amusement that will be welcomed this week.

THE advent of a circus just now will prove to be an oasis in the desert, as it will afford an opportunity for the making up of numerous parties among the younger element. One party which has been arranged for to-morrow night, and which will be chaperoned by Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Bond, will be composed of:

MISSSES
Chamle Wolfe, Bonnie Harrison, Annabel Hughes, MESSRS.
Blakemore Wheeler, Joseph Bond, Dudley Winston.

Mrs. William Reinecke

Is Entertaining Friends at Her Home in Paris and Is Busily Engaged in Musical Compositions.

MRS. AND MRS. WILLIAM REINECKE have taken an apartment in Paris at 27 Rue Ville Juste, where they are delightfully situated. Miss Abbie Carter Goodloe, who went abroad last month, is now the guest of Mrs. Reinecke, and will go to London in a few weeks to join her mother and sister.

Mrs. Reinecke writes to friends that she is busy on several new musical compositions, and is especially interested in a sacred song, which she regards as one of her best efforts. Advanced copies of this song have been promised to her friends here. Mrs. Reinecke's sister, Mrs. Credo Harris, of Redbank, N. J., will go to Paris on August 15 to spend some time with Mr. and Mrs. Reinecke. Mrs. Reinecke holds the most charming position among the musical people of Paris, as well as in Germany. Her compositions are even better known abroad than they are in her own country.

Bridge Party.

Miss Lyda Kelly Entertained Informally at Bridge Thursday Evening.

MISS LYDA KELLY entertained informally at bridge on Thursday evening, the occasion being her birthday. Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Bond were the chaperons, and Miss Kelly's guests included:

MISSSES
Mary Anderson, Letty McDonald, Rosa Dancy, Annabel Hughes, Jane Stevenson, of Shelbyville, MESSRS.
Arthur Montfer, Walker Hanes, James Helm, Thomas Gaither, Charles Ballard, Max Barker, Brooke Nichols, of Christianburg, Ark., Tarrytown, N. Y., Harry Warren, Joseph Bond, Abner Harris, Henry Lewman.

Roach-McDonald.

THE Rev. J. N. McDonald, of New York, formerly of Louisville, was married last Wednesday evening in Decatur, Ala., to Miss Bertha Lucile Roach, of that city. The wedding ceremony was performed in the First Presbyterian church, of that city, by the Rev. Dr. W. H. Pennabazoo, the pastor. The best man was Francis C. McDonald, of Louisville, while Mr. and Mrs. F. K. McDonald, and Mr. and Mrs. H. C. McDonald, also were present from Louisville. The Rev. Dr. McDonald was formerly a resident of Louisville, and was graduated from Central University. He is a brother of Mrs. Frank Mattingly, of 22 West Broadway, and Edward McDonald, of 44 West Market street. He is taking a post-graduate course at Columbia University in New York, and is also attending Union Theological Seminary. He is chaplain of the Presbyterian Hospital in that city, and is assistant manager of the New York Tribune fresh air fund. Mr. and Mrs. McDonald are spending their honeymoon in the East and will reside in New York.

Personals.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Hite Ferguson and little daughter Margaret will leave to-day for Eastern Point, New London, Conn., to spend a month, after which they will go to New York for a short visit before returning home.

Mr. R. Wortham Otter, who has been ill at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Albro Parsons, on the Bardstown road, was removed Friday to the Norton Infirmary.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Fenley, Miss Elizabeth Fenley and little Mary Johnson Fenley will leave to-day for Eastern Point, New London, to remain until the middle of September.

Mr. and Mrs. Attilla Cox, Sr., and Mr. and Mrs. Attilla Cox, Jr., are camping with friends near West Point for a week.

Mrs. William J. Dodd and Mrs. William Patton, who have been abroad for some time, are now in Oberhofen, on Lake Thun, in Switzerland. The last of the month they will go to France to take a motor tour through the chateau region.

Miss Susanne Henning, who is visiting the family of Dr. Holbrook Curtis, at South Hampton, L. I., will return the last of August to Kentucky, and will be the guest of her grandmother, Mrs. Meriwether, at Allendale, near Shelbyville.

Mr. J. K. Woodward left last week to join his wife at Warm Springs, Va., where she has a cottage with Miss Carrie Wood and Miss Lottie Hale, of Richmond, Va.

Miss Letty McDonald will leave the first of September for New York, and will sail with Miss Gerlac for Paris, where she will join Mrs. Hartman, of New York. She will be away for a year.

Miss Maud Anshel, Miss Fay Barnham and Mrs. Richard Donigan, who have been abroad since April, are now in Paris, and will sail from London the first of September, to return home two weeks later.

Mrs. Sue P. Zanone left Friday for Atlantic City for a month's stay.

Mr. and Mrs. James S. Phelps have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marion Phelps, to Mr. Clifton Stacey Hall. The wedding will take place in the autumn, the date not having been fixed.

Mrs. George M. Davis will not leave the city this summer, but will remain at home with her son, Mr. Preston Davis, who recently returned from Harvard, where he was graduated from the law school.

Mr. and Mrs. John Starks and their nieces, Misses Cornelia and Sallie Guthrie, who have been abroad for some time, are now at Oberhofen, on Lake Thun, in Switzerland, and will go to France to make a tour through the chateau region before returning home in October.

Mr. Robert Morrow Kelly, who has been visiting in Milwaukee and the Northwest for the last ten days, will return home to-morrow. Mrs. Kelly will remain in Milwaukee with relatives several weeks longer.

Mrs. Henry Fitch and Miss Catherine Fitch left last week for Atlantic City and are stopping at the Marlborough-Blenheim for three weeks.

Mr. Carey Peter will leave the last of the week for Atlantic City.

Mrs. Bayler Hickman and family, who are now at Mount Glad, near Madison, Ind., will leave the last of the month for Wequeton for the month of September.

Miss Patty Rodman will leave Wednesday for the Adirondacks to visit friends for several weeks.

Mrs. Dudley Winston left Thursday for Wequeton, where she will visit Mrs. George Alfred Winston.

Mrs. Richard Trubee has returned from a month's stay at Wequeton. She was the guest of Mrs. Charles Huntley Gibson and Mrs. George Alfred Caldwell.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis R. Atwood moved into their new home in Mocking Bird Valley, on the river road, yesterday.

Mr. Alex. T. Witly left Thursday to join his wife and daughter at Chattanooga, New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Otter, who have been at Cape May since the middle of June, will return home to-morrow.

Dr. Julia Ingram and Dr. Anna F. Lawrence will spend the month of August in the country.

Mrs. W. T. Drummond and Miss Lucille Drummond will leave to-day for Charlottesville, Mich. Miss Drummond will return home September 1 and will then visit her grandmother, Mrs. F. N. Lardrum, Mr. Drummond will go to Charlevoix in September to join his wife.

Mrs. Garnett Zorn will leave Thursday for Vineyard Haven to join Mrs. Sebastian Zorn at her summer home.

"Juniper Place," to remain until the middle of September.

Miss Mary Craig Moffat returned to Lebanon yesterday after a two weeks' visit to Miss Virginia Bedinger at Anchorage.

Miss Cecelia Huston returned yesterday from Drennon Springs.

Miss Jessie Davis is spending a week with her grandmother at Blue Rock Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. Graham McGowan and sons, Walter and Charles McGowan, have gone to Bay View, Mich., for the late summer.

Mrs. John Thixton, Jr., and family returned Wednesday from Muldraugh's Hill after a six weeks' stay.

Mr. Menefee Clancy returned Friday from Newfoundland after an absence of six weeks.

Dr. J. M. Morris and Miss Fanny Morris have gone to Waukegan to spend several weeks.

Mr. Marmaduke Sale, who has been

New York and Boston, where she will visit relatives for a month.

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Mr. Marmaduke Sale, who has been

go to Gloucester and Boston, for an extended stay.

Mrs. Martha Rawley is visiting her granddaughter, Mrs. William Clegg, Jr., in St. Louis.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin W. Ledman, of Cherokee road, will leave this week for West Virginia to spend three weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. William Chamberlain will move shortly to Cannelton to live in future.

Misses Louise and Katherine Meriwether left last Thursday for St. Bethlehem, Tenn., to visit their brother, Mr. George Meriwether.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. McCracken and son Morris have returned from a five weeks' stay at Chattanooga, N. Y., and Niagara Falls.

Mr. R. K. Smith, of New York City, is spending several days at The Seelbach.

Mrs. Samuel Howey, of Vine Grove, is having a week-end house party for the following guests: Mr. and Mrs.

Miss Edna Moller and Miss Tobena Ouliger, of Kansas City, have gone to Niagara Falls, New York, and Thousand Islands for three weeks.

Mrs. Jennie L. Nunn and daughter, Miss Anna M. Nunn, left Tuesday evening for a month's stay at Hot Springs, after a visit of ten days to relatives near Lone Oak, Ark., until the latter part of September.

Miss Elizabeth Graham entertained Tuesday evening at her home on the Reserve road in honor of her friend, Miss Esther English, of Maryland. Those present were: Misses Esther English, Marie Flynn, Esther Flynn, Ruth Laver, Emma Walters, Ruth Gatterdam, Catherine Gatterdam, Ruth Sherstinger, Edna Sherstinger, Elizabeth Graham, Messrs. Frank Flynn, of Danville, Ky., Leo Rogers, Ben Houser, Charles Heuser, Laurence Flynn, Louis Gatterdam, Frank Culp, Carl Sherstinger, Harry Palmer, Robert Widener, Charles Widener, Henry Eppenheimer.

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go to Gloucester and Boston, for an extended stay.

Mrs. Martha Rawley is visiting her granddaughter, Mrs. William Clegg, Jr., in St. Louis.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin W. Ledman, of Cherokee road, will leave this week for West Virginia to spend three weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. William Chamberlain will move shortly to Cannelton to live in future.

Misses Louise and Katherine Meriwether left last Thursday for St. Bethlehem, Tenn., to visit their brother, Mr. George Meriwether.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. McCracken and son Morris have returned from a five weeks' stay at Chattanooga, N. Y., and Niagara Falls.

Mr. R. K. Smith, of New York City, is spending several days at The Seelbach.

Mrs. Samuel Howey, of Vine Grove, is having a week-end house party for the following guests: Mr. and Mrs.

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Lewis, Althea Pendleberry, Emma Kate Tucker, Helen Stetson, Adella and Ruth Dickey, Lucy Roe, Edith and Melville Lewis, Gladys Rogers, Margaret Mitchell, Jimmy Ray, La Rue, Leslie Monahan, Georgia Brown.

Little Frances Englehart has gone to New Albany to spend a few days with her friend, Miss Pearl Bial.

PARKVIEW.

Miss Minnie May Kramer, of Lynchburg, spent last week with her grandmother, Mrs. Frederica Kramer, of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Otto and children were guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. Heck, of Parkland, Wednesday.

Mrs. William Dawkins, Jr., was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Dawkins Monday.

Mrs. Charles Harris, of Hazelwood, is visiting in Eastern Kentucky.

Miss Elizabeth West spent Sunday with Miss Clara Kramer, of Louisville.

Mrs. R. F. Brown, of the Weissenberg-Gaubert, was the guest of Miss Edith, of Bergman Place, Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ware Waller, of Pleasant Ridge Park, were guests of Mrs. Sophia Gage, Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. William Palmer were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Otto, Sunday.

Mrs. Walter Romiser, of Louisville, will spend Tuesday with Mr. and Mrs. Jenkin Swindler.

Miss Maggie Kennedy, who has been visiting relatives for a month, left Thursday for her home in Muskogee, Oklahoma.

Mrs. Charles Rodgers is visiting friends in Pewee Valley.

Mrs. James Tipton and daughter, Selma, were guests of Mrs. Will Hoffmann Sunday.

Mrs. William Keith entertained Sunday Mrs. Edward Crane, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Martin and child, Mr. Ferd Hartman, Miss Cleopatra Johnson, of Louisville, and Miss Lena Lewis.

Mr. Henry Mank has returned from a business trip of three months through the Southern States.

Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Carrico and daughter, Lillie, spent Saturday and Sunday in Hardin County, the guest of J. P. Buckman.

Mrs. G. W. O'Rourke, of Louisville, was the guest of Mr. Will Hoffmann, of Lynchburg, Monday.

Mrs. Maggie Shively spent Thursday with Mr. and Mrs. Sam Phillips, of Rosedale.

Mrs. Henry Shopenhorst and Miss Carrie Luckemeyer, of Louisville, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. John Hargreaves.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Stephan and daughter, Miss Bertie, Miss Elizabeth Johnson, of Louisville, and Frank Mank, of St. Louis, were guests of Mrs. Sophia Gage, Sunday.

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OAKDALE.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen F. Wathen entertained at their home in Meadow Brook Wednesday evening in honor of the fifth anniversary of their wedding. Their guests were Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Blanton, of Pleasant Ridge Park.

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dinner on Friday at Walnut 713, in honor of Mrs. Adam Gathoff, of Louisville. Covers were laid for four or five. Miss Sunshine Alexander returned Tuesday from a week's visit with Mr. and Mrs. Ollie Alexander in Louisville.

Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Moremen entertained at dinner on Thursday. Covers were laid for the following: Rev. and Mrs. Ollie Borgess and daughter, Miss Margaret Borgess, of Sikeston, Mo.; Mrs. Anna Penley, Miss Edna Moremen, Miss Johnnie B. Moremen, Mr. and Mrs. I. P. Moremen and family.

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Stonestreet entertained a number of friends at dinner at their home, Beechwood, on Wednesday. Covers were laid for twelve.

Miss K. K. Club gave a picnic at Sugar Grove yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Alepp and daughter, Kathryn, of Louisville, spent the week with Mrs. Henry Beahm.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Shively, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Romiser, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Fletcher, of Louisville, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Clay Stewart at Rosedale last Sunday.

Mrs. Mary Brent Ormsby, of Lynchburg, and Miss Jessie Smith, of Park View, are guests of Mrs. J. W. Blanton at Mr. Blanton's home.

Miss Ivy Lyon returned yesterday from Russellville, where she had been spending two weeks with her grandmother, Mrs. Martha Lyon.

Miss Ida Belle Riggs, of Louisville, spent the week with the Misses McCullough.

Miss Nettie Hadden and Miss Ethel Green, of Mr. Sterling, are expected to arrive this week at the guests of Miss Mariah Wilkerson.

Misses Edythe and Irene Arbogast returned Tuesday from Chicago, where they have been spending a month with Mrs. Harry Rickman.

Miss Willie Hays is visiting her sister, Mrs. T. J. Hightower, in Atlanta, Ga.

Messrs. James and Robert Rice, of Louisville, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Hill Tuesday and Wednesday.

Miss Anna May Miller entertained at dinner Sunday in honor of her guests, Miss Edith Lannon and Vera Phillips, of Louisville. Covers were laid for Misses Edith Lannon, Vera Phillips, Lillie Burnett, Myrtle Birdwell, Pearl Birdwell, Messrs. Murray Swindler, Robert Miller, Henry Miller and Frank McKelvey.

Miss Mariah Wilkerson has returned from a visit with Miss Murray Adams, of Kosmosdale.

Mr. J. W. Blanton, who has been at Dawson Springs for two weeks attending Mack, the only son of Mr. and Mrs. William Lynch, is expected to return home soon, and reports his patient very much improved.

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STEWART DRY GOODS CO.



READY-TO-WEAR—

SUMMER GARMENTS
—NOW AT—
RADICAL REDUCTIONS.

Not a garment in the lot that isn't priced at less than the cost to produce—and the lowest possible point has been reached.

THE CAUSE—Broken lots and odd sizes.

THE RESULT—Lively shopping and an immediate clearance.

Special—Ladies' Linen and Rep Poplin Suits; in trimmed or tailored effects; Eton or coat style; \$10.00 and \$15.00 suits—

Reduced to \$5.00.

Ladies' Linen Suits; in long, short or Eton styles; plain or elaborately trimmed; splendid values at \$25.00 and \$30.00—

Reduced to \$15.00.

Ladies' Silk, Mull, Organdy and Net Dresses; latest models; elaborately trimmed in laces, etc., \$35.00 and \$40.00 values—

Reduced to \$20.00.

Special—Ladies' White Poplin Rep Skirts; \$5.00 values Monday at \$2.98.

Ladies' Plain Tailored or Embroidered Trimmed Linen and Rep Poplin Skirts; former prices \$7.50 and \$10.00—

Reduced to \$5.00.

Ladies' Linen Skirts; embroidered, trimmed; former price \$15.00—

Reduced to \$10.00.

WASH GOODS—

TEMPTING VALUES
—IN—
HIGH-CLASS FABRICS
ON SALE MONDAY.

Monday we offer 3 attractive lots and prices in the season's most fashionable Wash Fabrics. There are remnants in the lot in desirable lengths at less than one-third the original price.

Lot 1—Remnant Sale of Lawns, Batistes, Dimities, Ginghams, etc.; all good qualities; values 10c to 18c yard—

Monday's Price, per yard, 5c.

Lot 2—Choice lot of Batistes, Dimities, Ginghams, Madras, Organdies, etc.; large assortment to select from; former prices 15c to 25c—

Monday's Price, per yard, 8c.

Lot 3—Fine French Organdies, French Dimities, Mulls, Embroidered Swisses, Linen Suitings; all colors; imported tissues; not a yard worth less than 29c yard—

Monday's Price, per yard, 15c.

HOSIERY—

FINAL CLEARANCE SALE
—OF—
HOSIERY SAMPLES.

What remains of our entire lot of Imported Hosiery samples have been re-marked and placed in one big lot on center tables for Monday's selling; Ladies' Plain Gauze, Lisle Thread, Lace Ankle and All-over Lace effects; also Plain Cotton, etc.; formerly sold at 50c and 75c—

Monday's Price, 29c.

STEWART DRY GOODS CO.

IN CONNECTION WITH JAMES MCCREERY & CO., NEW YORK.

Mrs. Thomas McGuire are spending a few weeks in Columbia, Tenn.

Miss Sophie Murphy has returned from Corbin, Ky.

Miss W. A. Montgomery is entertaining Miss Lillie Everett, of Horse Cave.

Mrs. Charles O'Connor and Mrs. Will Gellmaker are guests of Mrs. Will Gellmaker at Floyd Knobs, Ind.

Mrs. W. A. Montgomery is a guest of Mrs. Edward Pullman, of Louisville.

Miss Kate Bolger entertained Monday in honor of Mrs. Annie McLaughlin and Miss Mary Kinney, of the city.

Misses Gertrude and Loretta Langgan are visiting Miss Little Pollard at Eminence, Mo.

Mrs. Edward Pullman and daughter, Cordella, and Miss Alice Pullman will leave this week to visit Mrs. J. M. Holman at Glasgow, Ind.

Misses Edna, May and Katherine O'Connell, of the East End, are visiting Mrs. W. H. Coleman.

Miss Little Pollard, of Eminence, has concluded a visit to Mrs. W. A. Williams.

Mrs. W. H. Coleman entertained the Pastors' Aid of Oakdale Methodist church at her home, 3509 Fourth avenue, Thursday.

L. V. Wathen, of Owensboro, is with Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Van Arsdale.

NEW ALBANY.

Mrs. R. P. Main and Mr. and Mrs. William Main, of Greenville township, are in the city attending the Chautauqua.

Mrs. William Ridley, of Corydon, Ind., is the guest of New Albany friends.

Mrs. T. W. T. Rady has returned from Gibson, Ill.

Miss Minnie Harming has returned from Salt Lake City.

Mrs. R. H. Bailey left Thursday for an extended Eastern trip.

STEWART DRY GOODS CO.



MUSLIN UNDERWEAR—

VALUES OF UNUSUAL MERIT
—FOR—
THE MONDAY SHOPPER.

Ladies' Skirts, made of good quality cambric, with deep lawn flounce; trimmed with hemstitched tucks and torchon lace edge; 85c value—

Monday's Price, 50c.

Ladies' Muslin Drawers, with deep hemstitched ruffle; a splendid value at 25c—

Monday's Price, 15c.

EXTRA SPECIAL—Ladies' Dressing Sacques and Kimonos; made of good quality lawn, crepe or India linen; in Persian effects or white and black and white; \$1.25 and \$1.50 values—

Monday's Price, 75c.

MILLINERY—

SWEEPING CLEARANCE SALE
—OF—
READY-TO-WEAR HATS.

PRICES REACH THE LOWEST POINT.

Our Annual Midsummer Clearance Sale continues and will continue until every Hat is sold. For tomorrow we offer two lots of Jaunty Ready-to-Wear Hats in colors and becoming effects; former prices \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00—

Clean-up Prices, 50c to \$1.50.

KNIT UNDERWEAR—

THREE SPECIALS.
—IN—
HOT WEATHER WEAR
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

Ladies' White Gauze Vests; lisle finish; low neck and sleeveless; mercerized tape; all sizes; 15c value—

Reduced to, each, 10c.

Ladies' White Lisle Thread Vests; fancy ribbed; low neck and sleeveless; silk tape trimmed; beautiful quality; 25c value—

Reduced to, each, 19c.

Ladies' Umbrella Drawers; white lisle thread; lace trimmed; sold for 50c and 65c—

Reduced to, pair, 25c.

SHOE DEPARTMENT—

MIDSUMMER CLEARANCE
—OF—
LADIES' FINE SHOES.

Summer Footwear of all descriptions to be had in this clearance sale at big reductions.

SPECIAL—300 pair Ladies' Fine Oxfords, in all leathers and latest shapes, at half prices; formerly \$3.00—

Reduced Price, \$1.48.

SPECIAL—75 pair Ladies' Colored Canvas Oxfords at less than half price; formerly \$1.50—

Reduced Price, 58c.

SPECIAL—500 pair Ladies' Fine Oxfords, in all leathers and newest styles; hand made; turn or extension sole; formerly \$3.50—

Reduced Price, \$2.48.

EXTRA SPECIAL—Entire stock of Ladies' High-grade Oxfords; \$5.00 values—

Reduced to \$3.98.

STEWART DRY GOODS CO.

IN CONNECTION WITH JAMES MCCREERY & CO., NEW YORK.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

Mrs. Edward Corcoran, of New York, is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Joseph Willman.

Mrs. John Schleuter goes to St. Louis this week for a visit to relatives.

Miss Nola Williams has returned from a visit to friends in the northern part of the State.

Mrs. Harry Denny, of Indianapolis, is the guest of relatives in this city.

Mrs. Eleanor Rodgers, of Illinois, is on a visit to relatives.

Mrs. John C. Zulauf has returned from a visit to relatives at Madison, Ind.

Mrs. John C. Zulauf, of Indianapolis, will arrive this week to be the guest of friends in this city.

Mrs. Asa Creamer, of Salem, Ind., is here on a visit to Mrs. George Folie.

Miss Nellie Pollock, of Ohio, Ind., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Thomas Carr.

Mrs. Henry Dibble, who has been here on a visit for several weeks, leaves to-day for New York, her home.

Mrs. W. C. Pfau will leave for Asheville, N. C. Sunday, and later will be joined by her husband.

Miss Edith Hodson leaves to-day for Lafayette, where she will visit Mr. and Mrs. John Hodson.

Mrs. Whiting, of London, England, is the guest of Mrs. George Folie.

Mrs. Dora Stanley, of Chicago, who is the guest of Mrs. J. L. Hazzard, will return to her home to-day.

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Mrs. Asa Creamer, of Salem, Ind., is here on a visit to Mrs. George Folie.

STEWART DRY GOODS CO.



TRAVELING GOODS—

TRUNKS, TRAVELING BAGS, SUIT CASES
—AT—
LIBERAL REDUCTIONS.

Now in the midst of vacation time, when every one is planning a trip, come these attractive prices—an opportunity to save a part of your expenses before you leave.

Summer Suit Cases; made of split willow; good leather handle straps all around; with or without leather corners; sizes 19 to 25 inches—

Regular Price . . . \$1.00 \$1.50 \$2.00 \$2.50 \$3.00

Sale Price 75c \$1.00 \$1.50 \$2.00 \$2.25

Split Cane Suit Case; very strong; sizes 19 to 25 inches; Former Price 50c 75c \$1.00 \$1.25 \$1.50

Sale Price 40c 60c 75c \$1.00 \$1.15

Split Cane Hand Bags; sizes 9 to 19 inches— Former Price 15c 25c 50c 75c \$1.00

"A PICNIC FOR TWO."



AND IT'S WIEDEMANN'S

Louisville Branch: 14th and Walnut Streets.
GRUBER & DEUSER, Managers.

Cumb. Phone, West 191

Home Phone 1913



New Upright Pianos

\$175

And upward upon payments of only \$10.00 cash and \$5.00 monthly. No greater opportunity was ever offered the purchasing public. Before buying from an agent or in the high rent district call and see these beautiful pianos.

F. M. TILLER
Cor. Sixth and Walnut.

LEXINGTON.

LEXINGTON, Aug. 11.—[Special.]—Mrs. George A. Bain, Mrs. William Bain and the Misses Bain arrived at home Wednesday from Moccasin Park, Mo., where they have been spending several weeks.

Miss Susie Lee McElroy, of Columbus, Ga., has arrived in Kentucky for a visit to relatives in Danville, and to friends in Lexington, her former home.

Mrs. Thomas Combs and Miss May Combs have returned from a visit to relatives in Mt. Sterling.

Mr. Percy Talbot, of Washington, D. C., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Berryman at Elmsford.

Mr. Howard P. Wilkinson, of the First National Bank, left Thursday for a week's visit to Olympic Springs.

Miss Sarah McElroy is at home again after a trip to the Kentucky mountains. Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Riddell, of Irvine, Ky., and little daughter, have returned home after a short visit to Mrs. Riddell's mother, Mrs. Thomas H. Shelby.

Mrs. Willie Shelby entertained with an afternoon tea Tuesday, in honor of the Misses Jenny Duvall and Virginia Speed, of Frankfort, are visiting Mrs. Desha Brockbridge.

Mr. William Kinkead, of Texas, who has been the guest of his sisters, the Misses Kinkead, left Thursday for Virginia and the East.

Miss Willie Shelby entertained with an afternoon tea Tuesday, in honor of the Misses Jenny Duvall and Virginia Speed, of Frankfort, are visiting Mrs. Desha Brockbridge.

NEGRO LABOR

Found Inefficient on Isthmian Canal Zone.

SHORTS HOPES FOR BETTER RESULTS WITH CHINESE.

GOMPERS DISCUSSES IMPORTATION OF COOLIES.

THINKS IT VIOLATION OF LAW.

New York, Aug. 11.—T. P. Shonts, chairman, and Joseph B. Bishop, secretary, of the Panama Canal Commission, arrived here today from Colon on the steamer Panama. Mr. Shonts said that general conditions in the canal zone were very favorable at present, and constantly improving. "All we want," he declared, "is more labor and less rain. The labor problem has been partially solved by the employment of Spanish workmen. We have also advertised for Chinese laborers. The death rate has risen from 14 per cent. last winter to 50 per cent. at the present time, which is a better showing than at the average labor camp in this country. Yellow fever has not appeared in a long time, and for the nine days previous to my departure no smallpox was prevalent. It will be some days, however, before we can be sure that the disease has been entirely eradicated. Out of the thirty-seven cases which broke out during the recent epidemic only one death occurred."

Mr. Shonts said that the engineering work on the canal was now well under way. He said the West Indian negro labor had been very unsatisfactory, adding:

"We can only get a 60 per cent. efficiency out of the negro workmen. A man has already been sent to Spain to secure Spanish labor. We want to get from Spain about 500 men a month to make up the loss in the working force and to bring the force up. We want the steady laborers from the north of Spain, and we expect to get them."

"Within a very few weeks advertisements will be published calling for 2,500 Chinese laborers. The commission is in favor of this class of labor, and the present lot will be an experiment. But it is possible that a large force of Chinese will be at work on the isthmus. The work of preparing the contract will be slow, for we must comply with the law. The contracts there must bear no appearance of voluntary action. The local laws must all be complied with and the treaty regulations must be obeyed. Chief Engineer Stevens and myself have handled Chinese labor, and we found the men all right. They do the work, and that is the principal object. We aim to get the strong, husky laborers from the rice fields of Southern China. The importation of Chinese labor does not come under the contract law."

Mr. Shonts said that he might see the President at Oyster Bay.

VIOLATION OF LAW.

Ecys Gompers, of Proposed Importation of Chinese Labor.

Washington, Aug. 11.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, today issued a statement concerning the action of the Isthmian Canal Commission in deciding to introduce Chinese coolie labor to the work of constructing the canal across the Isthmus of Panama. The statement is as follows:

"It seems that those in charge of the Panama canal construction have regard for neither law nor principle. First, in the most extraordinary manner they have introduced into the public work ever undertaken by the Government under the pretense that conditions there are different than they are in the United States. It must appeal to the veriest tyro that if eight hours' work is regarded as sufficient in the comparatively temperate zone of the United States, certainly, ten, eleven and even twelve hours of labor in the pestilential and malarial atmosphere of the Panama zone are not only improper, but outrageous and brutal."

"The existing law excludes Chinese

laborers and coolies from the United States or any of its possessions. The Panama canal zone is an American possession and it is as much a violation of the law to bring Chinese coolies there as it is in other portions of our country."

"Some time ago in an interview I had with Chairman Shonts, I protested against the employment of Chinese coolies in the Panama canal construction, as had been published in the newspapers it was the intention of Mr. Shonts to do. He there and then emphatically stated that it was his intention then to employ Chinese coolies, and they would not be employed under his administration."

Pete Nicholson was presented in the Police Court yesterday morning on the charge of pointing a deadly weapon at another, and was fined \$100 and given a sentence of fifty days in the workhouse. He was also arraigned on the charge of destroying private property, but the case was continued as the prosecution was unprepared. Nicholson was arrested last week when he went on a rampage at Third avenue and Walnut street.

H. L. Schweitzer, proprietor of the Pope restaurant, testified that at 1 o'clock Wednesday night a man came up to him at Third avenue and Walnut street and asked for a match. Upon Mr. Schweitzer's failure to comply, he began to abuse him, and drawing a revolver threatened to shoot him. Joseph Kottman, a saloon keeper, soon nearby, rushed in and knocked the weapon from Nicholson's hand. Nicholson then broke a window in Mr. Kottman's saloon. Nicholson is a cab driver.

RESTRAINS ORDER FROM TRYING SECRETARY.

Telegraphers Must Not Proceed Further With Case Against Marr.

St. Louis, Aug. 11.—A temporary restraining order prohibiting the Board of Directors of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers from proceeding further with the trial of charges against Lewis K. Marr of Philadelphia, suspended secretary of the board and from asking any disbursements of the treasury fund which Marr formerly controlled, was issued by Judge Finkburg of the United States Circuit Court today.

The petition is based on charges preferred against Marr by the telegraphers' board, and the board's attempt to obtain the defeat of the Legislature of Maryland in March. An affidavit sworn to by J. P. Sebastian, of Baltimore was the basis of the charges, which Marr denies.

At Sagamore Hill.

Oyster Bay, Aug. 11.—Representative and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, who arrived from Europe today, reached Sagamore Hill at 3:15 o'clock tonight, and will remain the guests of President Roosevelt for several days, when they will proceed to Cincinnati by way of Washington. President and Mrs. Roosevelt and the members of the family were at the pier to welcome the party. Supper was waiting at the parental home and the party repaired there immediately.

Big Delegation for Bennett. Grayson, Ky., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—The Carter County Republican convention today named 150 delegates to the Ninth Congressional district convention to be held in Ashland August 15, and instructed them to vote for the Hon. J. E. Bennett. Resolutions were adopted endorsing Roosevelt and calling upon ex-Gov. William O. Bradley to become a candidate for Governor.

Wintersmith's Remedies for Sale by All Druggists

AUGUST CLEARANCE SALE!

TOMORROW will witness the beginning of the truly great August Clearance Sale of Odds and Ends and Summer Wearables. To carry out our ironclad rule of disposing of all Summer merchandise while it is still seasonable, we name prices for this special sale that would amply repay one to lay in a generous supply. The prices quoted are just one-half original prices, and in some instances even less than half price.

AUGUST CLEARANCE SALE

Men's Underwear.

Half price and less is the way we are "cleaning up."

MEN'S UNDERWEAR—Men's Summer Underwear in blue, pink, gray and cream; regular 75c quality; August Clearance Sale.....**.29**

LISLE UNDERWEAR—Men's White Lisle Thread Underwear (shirts and drawers), \$1 and \$1.50 quality; August Clearance Sale.....**.50**

BOYS' WAISTERS—Boys' Madras Waists in white or colors; regular 50c quality; August Clearance Sale.....**.25**

BOYS' UNDERWEAR—Boys' Balbriggan Underwear; knee-length drawers and short sleeve shirts; worth 35c; August Clearance Sale.....**.19**

50c Tailored Lisle Waists.....**.29**

50c Tailored Lisle Skirts.....**.29**

Unrestricted choice of any Wash Skirt in the house; finest Linsens and Repps, circular and peaked models; embroidered, trimmed and self-strapped effects; handsomely tailored and excellent fitting garments; Skirts that have been selling at \$5.00 and \$6.00.

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Summer Ready-to-Wears.

Sweeping reductions on stylish Summer Ready-to-Wear Garments. August Clearance Sale prices will make these fly to-morrow.

\$1.25 White Shirt Waists.....**.50**

August Clearance Sale.....**.50**

Fully 500 Waists on sale—most of them slightly mussed from display. Fine India Linens, Lingerie, Lawn and Dotted Swiss; lace or embroidery trimmed effects; some open front, others open back; waists that were formerly priced at \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50.

\$2.00 Tailored Cloth Suits.....**.79**

August Clearance Sale.....**.79**

Just 50 Suits in all. Eton, Pony and fitted styles. Fine Panamas, in black and colors; also pretty mixtures; coats are lined with best quality guaranteed satin; skirts fitted and plated; coats and skirts both nicely tailored; suits that formerly sold up to \$20.00.

\$5.00 Tailored Lisle Skirts.....**.29**

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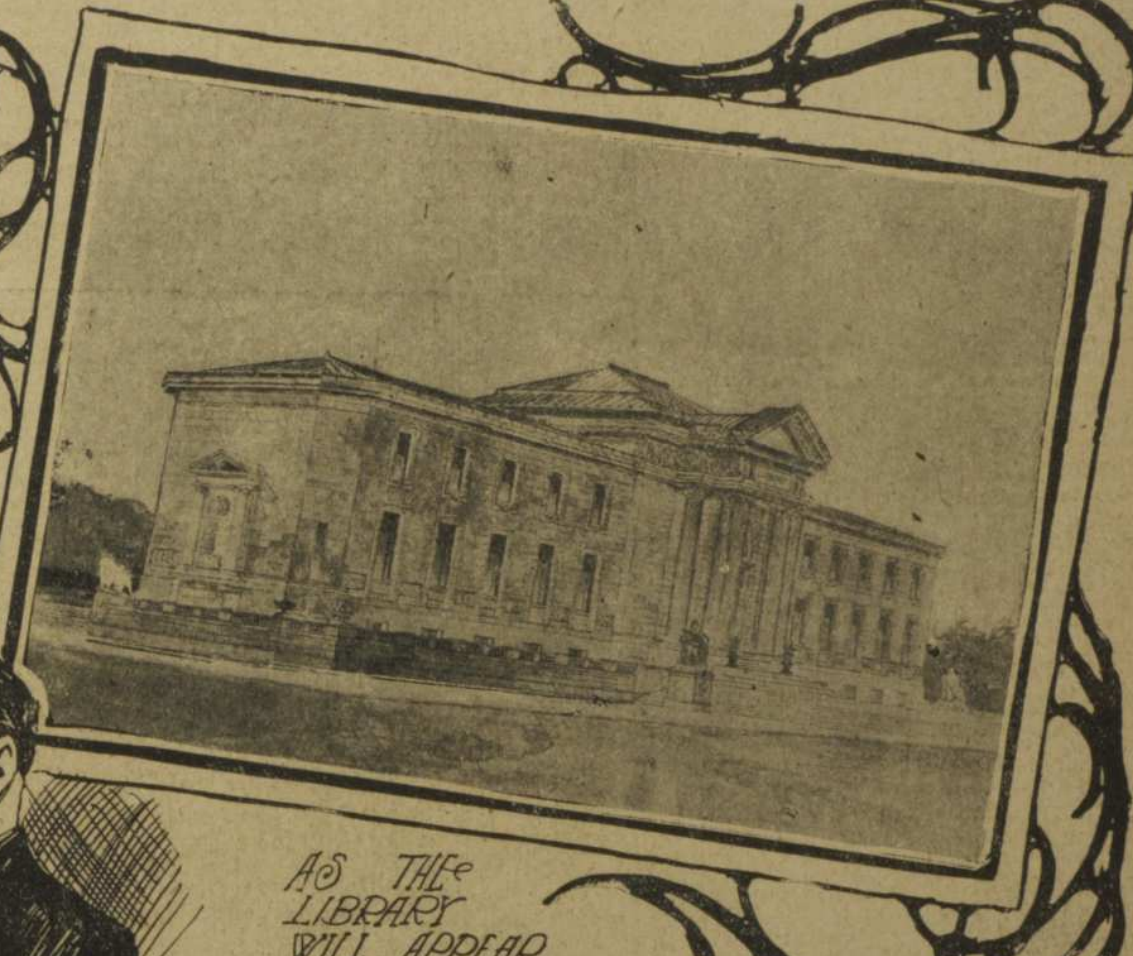
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City of Louisville's Free Public Library of the Future.

How the Work Is Progressing on the Splendid Institution Made Possible by the Open-Handed Generosity of Andrew Carnegie.

BREAKING
GROUND.LIBRARIAN
WILLIAM E.
YOST.AS THE
LIBRARY
WILL APPEAR
WHEN COMPLETEDA CLOSE VIEW
OF THE NEW LIBRARY
BUILDING.

SNAPSHOT OF THE PRESENT LIBRARY.

THE people of Louisville do not have to look far into the future for the consummation of a long-deferred hope for a free public library that will rank among the largest and most thoroughly equipped in the country. This assurance lies in the fact that the new library building at York street and Fourth avenue, the construction of which was made possible by the beneficence of Andrew Carnegie, is rapidly nearing completion. Already the outer walls have been completed and the entire west wing fitted with rafters upon which will be laid the roof.

Librarian W. F. Yost said it is practically an assured fact that it will be ready for occupancy sometime within the next twelve months. The contract provides that the building shall be completed within eighteen months, and but seven months of this period remain. After this, the matter of interior furnishings and decorations will have to receive attention, and it is impossible to accurately estimate the time that will be required for this very important part of the work.

A Work of Architectural Art.

When finished, the Carnegie building will be a work of architectural art that should be a source of civic, State and national pride. The exterior of the walls is composed entirely of hand-dressed Bowling Green stone, and the building will be roofed with copper and rendered fireproof throughout. The interior arrangements, to the most minute detail, will tend toward comfort and convenience, and will include a modern library system.

The west wing of the basement will be devoted to a large lecture room and several small service rooms, while the east wing will comprise a newspaper reading room and ample spaces for the storage of public documents. On the east side of the basement stack will be the receiving room and a place for storage, while the west side of the stack will be given over to a bindery, where the books of the library will be kept in repair and loose numbers of magazines and other periodicals bound into handy volumes.

The east wing of the main floor will be devoted to a reading and reference

room combined. This is an uncommon feature, these departments usually occupying separate rooms in large libraries. It was thought, however, that the appearance of the room would be greatly improved by the merging of these two important and popular departments, hence the unusual arrangement which will be carried into effect. Some of the finest pictures owned by the library will adorn the walls of this room above the shelving. Directly opposite the entrance, and in the center of the space between the two wings of this floor, will be the delivery room, where will be located the delivery desk and public card catalogue.

Librarian's Quarters.

On the east side of the stack of the main floor will be located the cataloguing department, while the order department and supply room will find a place behind the stack room. The librarian and assistant librarian will have quarters west of the stack.

On either side of the delivery room will be elaborate stairways leading to the second floor, in the west wing of which will be located the children's room, while the east wing will be de-

voted to class rooms and spaces for books of art and music. The administration rooms in the rear will not extend above the first floor, but the book stack will be five tiers high, the first being in the basement. The administration rooms will be located around the stacks in the basement and on the first floor, allowing the stack rooms to extend two stories higher. The capacity of these book stacks will be 40,000 volumes to the floor, or a total of 200,000 volumes, while there will be ample shelf room in other rooms for an additional 100,000 volumes. There will be no difficulty in easily accommodating 300,000 volumes.

The building will be lighted throughout with electricity, and will be provided with a double telephone system. The Webster system of steam heating will be installed, affording indirect radiation in the east and west wings and direct radiation in the rest of the building. An abundance of natural light has been provided for. The delivery room will be lighted by means of a center skylight. The plan for lighting the first three floors of stacks is an unusual one, as the light must pass through the administration rooms. The windows in these rooms, however, will be exceptionally large so that there may be no scarcity of light between the stacks.

The interior decorations and furnishings of the library are to be mag-

nificent, but as yet have not been decided upon in detail. This matter will be referred to a special committee. This committee will carefully investigate the methods of decorating and furnishing adopted by the greater libraries, in order that the results here may be of the highest standard. It is certain that there will be a consistent and harmonious scheme throughout, and one that will be in keeping with the magnificence of the whole building.

Present Number of Volumes.

The Louisville Public Library now contains about 83,000 volumes, and, through purchase or gift, is adding to this collection at the rate of 1,000 volumes per month. It is a depository for United States documents and also for the printed catalogue cards of the Library of Congress, which are sent to twenty-five of the leading libraries in the United States and Canada. Extensive preparations are already under way for removal to the new quarters. The catalogue and order departments are dealing with the new accessions and endeavoring to catalogue and classify the 65,000 volumes that came from the library of the Polytechnic Society of Kentucky. This work is being done under the Dewey decimal system, whereby books are arranged relatively on the shelves, allowing an indefinite

addition without destroying the orderly arrangement of the books. It will be several years before the old collection can be organized, but the system now being introduced will leave the books in such a shape that they can be transferred to the new library and circulated immediately without confusion or difficulty. A complete card catalogue of authors, titles and subjects is being made for the use of the public, and will enable anyone to readily find a given book. In this process the printed catalogue cards of the Library of Congress are being used.

The first working force of the new library, aside from the janitors and pages, will comprise some three dozen persons. This force will be increased as the growth of the library demands. There will be no changes made in the present working force, which will go with the library to its new quarters. Librarian Yost says that the present force gives the most complete satisfaction, and that there will positively be no changes made.

Our People Appreciative.

That the people of Louisville are very appreciative of the advantages of a public library is shown by the large registration and circulation for the year. Since the formal opening of the library in its present quarters there have been registered 18,495 regular card-holders, while the circulation for the year was 290,575 volumes. This is regarded by the Librarian as unmistakable evidence of the popularity of the free public-library system, more especially in view of the fact that the library is at present located on the fifth floor of a large department store. When it becomes more accessible it is expected that all former records will be doubled if not tripled.

There has been considerable dissatisfaction expressed over the fact that the new building faces on so small a street as York, but arrangements have been made to transform this narrow thoroughfare into one of the beauty spots of Louisville. The lot upon which the building stands fronts 240 feet on York street, 247 feet on Third street and 240 feet on Fourth avenue, and when the landscape gardeners get through with the grounds and York street, which will thereafter be known as Library Place, it is expected that

nothing but praise will be heard from all quarters. The corner of the building will bear the inscription: "Louisville Free Public Library; Carnegie Building."

It has been more than thirty years since steps were taken to establish in Louisville a free public-library system. A public library was established, but proved a financial failure. This property was subsequently conveyed to the Polytechnic Society of Kentucky, which was organized for the express purpose of preserving the same. After the acquisition of this property the Polytechnic Society was threatened with great financial reverses. It became necessary in order to prevent the property of this institution from being sacrificed under the hammer of the Sheriff, attachments for more than \$25,000 having been levied upon the property of the society and creditors legion having become alarmed, for brave hearts and strong purses to stand behind the enterprise in order to save what is now the magnificent property brought to the Louisville Free Public Library, from absolute and utter ruin. An indorsement of \$90,000 of actual liabilities was required to ward off destruction.

The Library's Real Friends.

In this hour of peril, moved by a desire to preserve for the City of Louisville a great property, Stewart Robinson, George W. Swearingen, Edward Wilder, W. T. Grant, A. E. Grant, Dudley S. Reynolds, Col. Bennett H. Young and later, Nathan Bloom, became responsible for this large sum of money, furnishing credit to the institution to carry it for a number of years, and finally extricating it from its difficulties and paying off its debts, and what the public library received over a year ago in books over 60,000 in number, statutory worth probably \$40,000, paintings valued at \$25,000 more, cabinets worth \$30,000, and the building at present occupied, the equity of which is worth \$200,000, is the direct and immediate result of the labors of these men, all but two of whom are dead. These men were animated by no desire other than to see come to pass that which will be consummated at the opening of the doors of the new Carnegie building to the public library of Louisville.

In 1900 Andrew Carnegie said that he would donate a large sum of money for

a library building in Louisville on condition that the city provide the site and agree to appropriate annually for maintenance a sum not less than 10 per cent. of the amount of the gift. In order to meet these conditions State and city legislation was necessary. Accordingly, as Mayor of Louisville, Charles F. Granger transmitted to the General Council in December, 1901, a message suggesting the appointment of a committee to secure such information and suggest such legislation and to map out such plans as might be required to secure a free public library commensurate with the demands of the people of the city. This committee did its duty, which resulted in a definite proposition from Mr. Carnegie and the enactment of the necessary State law, which was approved by the Governor March 21, 1902. This law provides for the establishment and maintenance of free public libraries in cities of the first class by resolution of the General Council, the Mayor to appoint twelve trustees for a term of four years each and the Council to levy annually a library tax of from two and one-half to four cents per hundred dollars. The following April the General Council accepted this magnificent offer, declared its purpose to establish a library and pledged the city to maintain it at a cost of not less than \$25,000 a year. Trustees were appointed and the first meeting held April 18, 1902. There has been no change in the Board of Trustees since then, except through the death of Paul Caine and Bishop Thomas U. Dudley, who have been succeeded by Dr. E. Y. Mullins and Donnell Macpherson. Steps taken toward the acquisition of a suitable site resulted in the purchase of the splendid property on York street. The net cost of this plot of ground was \$110,225.52, of which \$16,905 was subscribed by sixty-seven citizens and firms of Louisville, and the rest paid from the library fund, which had accumulated from levies imposed during the three previous years.

The Branch Libraries.

The sum given to Louisville for the building of a central library building was \$250,000, but it was hoped to induce Mr. Carnegie to increase this to a half a million dollars. This he thought best not to do, but offered the city \$200,000 additional with which to erect branch libraries. This offer was accepted, and three of the branch libraries are in operation in temporary quarters. One of these is located at Baxter and Highland avenues, the other at 2811 Portland avenue, while the third, for colored people, is at 1125 West Chestnut street. It is the plan of the trustees to build branches in various portions of the city as fast as sites are provided by the citizens and

the condition of the maintenance fund of the library will permit. The people of the Highlands have purchased a lot at East Broadway and Highland avenue for \$4,000, upon which will be erected a new building. The architects for this building are John B. Hutchings and H. F. Hawes. The working plans for this new structure have been completed and approved by the Building Committee, and the architects are preparing the plans and specifications, which will be completed in a short time. The Board of Trustees will soon be ready to receive bids for the building, which will cost between \$25,000 and \$40,000. This board some time ago purchased a lot at Tenth and West Chestnut streets, upon which a library building for colored people will be erected. The architects for this building are McDonald and Dodd, who are now preparing the working plans. Work on both of these buildings will be pushed rapidly. At a recent meeting of the Board of Trustees, Brinton B. Davis was elected architect of the Parkland branch library and instructed to prepare plans for a \$20,000 building. The citizens of Portland have been making effective efforts to secure a site for their new building, but there is considerable work to be done before this object can be attained.

Andrew Carnegie's Liberality.

The opening of the doors of the central library building at York street and Fourth avenue will be a red letter day in the history of Louisville. Her people cannot be too grateful to broad-minded generosity of Andrew Carnegie, whose donation made the possession of this and the smaller branch buildings immediately possible, and this gratitude should extend to the public-spirited Mayor, who made possible the acceptance of the offer, and back over the years that are gone to those broad-minded, public-spirited men who laid the foundation for the work that has followed.

The new library will open under more auspicious circumstances than has usually been the lot of most public libraries, which have generally accumulated material by slow and unsatisfactory degrees. Splendid are the riches of a free public library for a city. The public library is an institution that stands for the best and highest things in metropolitan life, around which unite all shades of literary, political, religious, artistic and musical thought—a source of civic pride and endless public benefit and the opening of the Carnegie building and its branches will mean the opening of new avenues of thought and knowledge to thousands of citizens of Louisville.

DAVID A. PIATT.

[illegible]

he gathered up the reins. Sam Tuc-

now for the first time in its entirety was trading instinct rampant. Again Gordon Tucker, who had been silent for some time, apparently not been spoken. "No, Sir, Tucker," he declared almost brutally, "I never saw a mare like that. I never saw a mare you cheated me out of, nor if you were to give me your whole farm and the horses on it, I wouldn't take the only one that got stuck. She's in the heaven. I know her. No, sir, you don't do better. I've got a good horse in this time, and means to stay on him."

Again Gordon attempted to drive the matter home, but once more Sam stopped him. "I know you're right, but I don't," he heard the farmer almost beg to Gordon to trade horses, offer him \$50 to buy the horse, and then to let him go. "I'm watching while the mare was led out of the stable, the black horse was led out, and I saw the mare was left on without a remonstrance. I'm Sam's part, and exchanged for a much better horse. I'm sure the horses were carefully counted out by Sam, and then Gordon jumped into the bus and drove off. He was uttering suppressed irritation. "What a little bit this time," he said, as soon as he was out of hearing of Sam Tucker. "I wish I could have been in the stall."

"What's the matter?" asked James. "Well, I have lost my whip. I must have left it behind. I paid for that whip."

Gordon turned and drove back alone. He was not a man to let the farm fence James saw the whip lying on the ground, and jumped out of the bus and ran back. "I'm sure they were just proceeding on their way when there was a shout, and Sam Tucker came running back. He saw and held the horse's tail, as Anroo's



"I did say it didn't. It's for com-
vulence in muddy weather."
"Crabs," gasped Sam Tucker.
"Crabs," said Gordon, looking at
him away from hitching posts. "K
didn't say you wanted a horse to driv
He never said that when he's driv
you and Sam."
Gordon and James were off to
Gordon was doubled up with merrime
and Sam was laughing. "You've g
get behind old Fanny once more," s
Gordon. "She's worth two of t
to other animals. Clemency's a
she's a little bit of a coward. I
traded her. In fact, I wouldn't h
do it if I had known how much
she'd like to be a horse. I'd have
drive her a lot and pet her. I thin
will be perfectly safe for you to t
Clemency out driving when the
she's a little bit of a coward. I
is touched with the whip, and, tho
she's gentle, she hasn't much use
for a whip. I'll give her a little
stand a stranger at her head. If you
you may go out to-night, if I thi
Poor Clemency needs the air. I
the horse. I'll give her a little
will be fresh by evening."

James colored. He remembered h
the horse. "I'll give her a little
ing. "Perchance she won't care to
he said.

"Of course, she will," said Gordon.
"She'll like it. And I want her to
you must always bear in mind who
told you last night, and—" he hesita
"I'll give her a little. I'll give her
poor little thing think you are the m
poor and sun and stars in case you sh
change your mind. He finished
the horse. I'll give her a little
James said loudly.

"You will be justified if you do," G
said. "But you are old enough

the child against possible contingencies. You have not known each other very long. It is not possible that she would die of it now, nor you. If you can

keep your head, and meander along
part of lotus, and the other part
to the depths, it will be better
both of you. I know what I am
ling about. I am old enough
to know what I am doing. I
if you care about the girl."
"She is the whole world to me,"
James said.

"Then, go slow! It will be better
if you are not the whole world
her, until you know what a day it
will be."

"I don't care what a day
forth."

"You are tempting the gods,"
Gordon. "Elliot, you don't know
you are talking about. I am not
telling you fairly not to tell you the
whole world. I don't know what
you must bear in mind what I
I did not think of any such
thing. I am not a fool. I am a
fool not to. I know what young
people are, and Clemency is a darling

Stomachsucker. It was a horse, grade, B, and I saw the inevitable, I suppose, because I was close to the wall of a precipice all the time. We have to stop here. The woman daughter is a comely girl, and she will not kill her, and she will have to brag of all her life. She date all earthly events from this feckless young man!"

That evening James and Clem went for a drive. It was a clear night, and they drove slowly, and I saw that he had a thick veil over her face, which seemed entirely unnecessary. Directly as they started, she turned her head and cast a nestling, motion toward a young man at her side. It was as innocent as the nestling of a bird, and I saw the man and girl. He thought with indignation of Dr. Gordon's van-

[illegible]

San Francisco Earthquake a Boon To Vienna Outfitters.



VIENNA WORKROOMS - MAKING COSTUMES FOR THE METROPOLITAN OPERA.

THE RECEPTION BOUDOIR OF AN AUSTRIAN COSTUME ATTELIER.

TRYING ON ROOM FITTED WITH FOOT-LIGHTS AND LIGHTS OVERHEAD.

(Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.)

VIENNA, Aug. 2.—Director Heinrich Corried, of the Metropolitan Opera-house, is doing some great hustling in Europe this summer. The "Herr Director," as the Viennese call him, is usually a pretty busy man when he comes over here, but owing to the San Francisco catastrophe the work before him this trip is so enormous that his former business visits were mere holidays in comparison. For to replace the scenery and properties of twenty-one operas and the 1,024 trunks of theatrical costumes swept away by the great earthquake on the Pacific coast in May last is no easy task. An ordinary man would hardly know where to make a beginning. But Corried has, according to his Viennese friends, a positive genius for organization and an unlimited capacity for work, and he threw himself into his task with the utmost spirit and vigor. Before he had been a day in Vienna scenic artists and costumers had begun the work. They saw before them orders aggregating nearly a million kroner, or \$200,000, probably the biggest contracts ever given out at any one time, and they prepared to hustle accordingly.

By far the greater part of this sum will be expended on dresses which are being made at the Austrian Costume Atelier here in Vienna, the most celebrated establishment of the kind in the world. Corried placed a few orders for ballet costumes in Paris, as the French ballet costumes are better, but for everything else in the way of theatrical costumes Vienna stands pre-eminent as the place of production. Since Director Corried's arrival the 200-odd employees of the Austrian Costume Atelier have been working day and night and Sunday. The workrooms are crowded with things being got ready for America. There is a bewildering mass of materials and colors. But what strikes the amateur as most remarkable is the wonderful quality of all the materials employed. There are silks and cloths and velvets and satin equal to any which one could find at a fashionable dressmaker's in Bond street or Fifth avenue. The common idea that stage dresses are always cheap and tawdry is found to be entirely erroneous—no

more costly or durable materials could be found than those employed for the costumes which will later be seen on the big stage of the Metropolitan Opera-house. And every bit of these stuffs has been scrutinized by Director Corried. The Chief of the Vienna Atelier, Rudolf Winteritz, declares that his firm has no more particular and exacting customer than the New York opera director, who knows exactly what he wants and insists upon having it. Corried's memory is marvelous, says Winteritz, for he never forgets a costume he has once seen. He has in his head the scenes of every opera and can tell instantly what particular shades of colors must be used for every group or single actor.

The Austrian Costume Atelier is most completely equipped. There are dressing-rooms and trying-on rooms with plate glass from which the artist can see his costume from every point of view. But besides these rooms are fitted with stage electric lights of various colors, arranged as footlights and also from overhead. Thus one can judge of the effect of the costumes under all conditions of light and shade.

All the new costumes for the Metropolitan have been specially designed by a famous Vienna artist, Professor Heinrich Loebler. From his sketches, which are really finished pictures, the costumer makes the dresses following most strictly the artist's designs. All these sketches are first approved, however, by Director Corried.

Dresses for the different operas, of course, vary greatly both in quantity and degree of elaborateness. "Faust" requires, for instance, over 300 costumes, whilst "Hansel and Gretel" takes only twenty-five. Meyerbeer's "The African" has over 400, many of them very costly. Of individual dresses, perhaps the most elaborate and beautiful is that worn by "Elsa" in "Lohengrin"—a blue silk mantle with wonderful and heavy gold embroideries, and a dress of white crepe de chine also magnificently embroidered in light blue silk and gold. Another specially gorgeous costume is that of "Taxoussier," entirely composed of silk heavily embroidered with gold. In marked contrast to such creations of the costumer's art are the simple smock frocks made for peasants and work-people who form the choruses and stage crowds. Scores of packing cases filled with costumes and properties have been already forwarded to New York and the whole of the orders must be completed before the fall.

Scarcely less arduous than the task of procuring so many hundreds of new costumes is that of getting entirely new scenery for a score of operas. This work has been entrusted to two Vienna firms of scenic artists, Janny Petrides and Rothaug and Kaustky and Rotto-

mar. Owing to the floor space required for scene painting, it is impossible to rush this work by the employment of additional labor, as can be done in most other departments of the industry. The first-named firm, the oldest in Europe, occupies a large atelier with three floors, so three sets of scenery can be painted at the same time. The canvas is laid flat on the floor, and length to the height and breadth of a big theater stage. The artists lay on the colors with long-handled brushes, working just as the costumer does from beautifully-prepared sketches. These are more elaborate and difficult to paint, as they involve not only the landscape art, but also require great architectural knowledge and precision, so as to insure the proper representation of fine interiors. These sketches must also be made very quickly. The time occupied in painting scenes varies considerably. For such gorgeous pictures as are represented in operas like "The Queen of Sheba" and "Parsifal" one scene may take a month to paint,

while a forest or cottage interior can be done in two days. Owing to its great size, the transportation of scenery so far as America is a work of considerable difficulty, and the canvas has to be folded with the utmost care. Buying costumes and scenery is only a part, however, of Director Corried's work in Europe. Much more important and much more difficult is the work of hunting for talent and persuading singers and actors, male and female, distinguished and unknown, to go over to the New World—and this work re-

quires the most difficult handling. It is not enough to find the singer you want, but you have to capture him when you have found him. Two of the main difficulties are the ridiculously large salaries demanded and the actor's unwillingness to undertake such a long journey to a strange land.

And first as to the salaries demanded. Here in Vienna Corried went to a young actress engaged in a quite third-rate position in a local theater at a salary of 5,000 kroner (\$1,000). Although it takes no persuasion to cross the ocean, but when it comes to dealing with residents of Vienna, some hundreds of miles inland it is another matter. These dis-

play the utmost fear at attempting such a voyage, and have just as much dread of it as that Russian giant who had recently to be carried on board the Atlantic liner at Dover by sturdy sailors. The artists' fears of the journey usually manifest themselves in a very practical form—money. They want to be insured for a considerable sum against all risks and accidents. Then if their families are coming they want them all insured, too. They have all the vaguest ideas about America, and of the cost of living there, and they think they cannot ask too much.

But now the island was no longer uninhabited. There was a lighthouse round its base, and we saw seven men and several boys and women.

Two boats put off. The men, who were of very superior class, offered us some rock cod for sale, while we offered them Spanish wine, and stuffed the boys with biscuits, bread and butter and fruit. After breakfast we all landed in the cutter.

Two of the most diplomatic, accompanied by the interpreter, went up to the lighthouse and gave a plausible reason for our arrival with picks and shovels and iron bars, while the rest of the party began to prospect for the place where the treasure was hidden.

We soon found a second landing place which was more accurately at the southeastern part of the island, but not at the corner. Here was a natural jetty of flat rock, with almost a couple of fathoms of water, and a steep path up the face of the cliff. An old wire rope was suspended from the top of the party to prospect for the place where the treasure was hidden.

The general idea was that this was the natural landing that had existed when the island was uninhabited, and that the only which we had used was made when the lighthouse was built. However, we tried at every conceivable place to find soil or sand deep enough to bury treasure in, and nowhere could we find a spot. The soil was not more than three feet thick, and then we came on solid rock. For three days we dug a cut through sand and heaps, and probed with pointed iron rods, but all to no purpose, and on July 2, a gale sprang up and we had to sail away, but not before every member of the expedition was satisfied that there was no treasure in Alboran.

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A curious feature in this work of engaging artists is that the further they live from the sea, the harder it is to persuade them to go to America. Singers living in Hamburg or other German cities, the coast requires little or no persuasion to cross the ocean, but when it comes to dealing with residents of Vienna, some hundreds of miles inland it is another matter. These dis-

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director, he confesses to having been somewhat taken back when she coolly demanded 200,000 kroner, or \$40,000, for a seven-month engagement in New York. "She thinks a glass of beer costs a dollar," he remarked. Needless to say the lady was not engaged.

A curious feature in this work of engaging artists is that the further they live from the sea, the harder it is to persuade them to go to America. Singers living in Hamburg or other German cities, the coast requires little or no persuasion to cross the ocean, but when it comes to dealing with residents of Vienna, some hundreds of miles inland it is another matter. These dis-

play the utmost fear at attempting such a voyage, and have just as much dread of it as that Russian giant who had recently to be carried on board the Atlantic liner at Dover by sturdy sailors. The artists' fears of the journey usually manifest themselves in a very practical form—money. They want to be insured for a considerable sum against all risks and accidents. Then if their families are coming they want them all insured, too. They have all the vaguest ideas about America, and of the cost of living there, and they think they cannot ask too much.

But now the island was no longer uninhabited. There was a lighthouse round its base, and we saw seven men and several boys and women.

Two boats put off. The men, who were of very superior class, offered us some rock cod for sale, while we offered them Spanish wine, and stuffed the boys with biscuits, bread and butter and fruit. After breakfast we all landed in the cutter.

Two of the most diplomatic, accompanied by the interpreter, went up to the lighthouse and gave a plausible reason for our arrival with picks and shovels and iron bars, while the rest of the party began to prospect for the place where the treasure was hidden.

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Germany Rejoices To-day at Christening of Future Ruler



PRINCE OF WALES AND HIS FAMILY PRINCE HAS HAND ON SHOULDER OF FUTURE KING.

KING HAARON, HIS QUEEN AND HELP TO NORWAY'S THRONE.

THE CAESAR'S ONLY COMFORT HIS WIFE SON AND FOUR DAUGHTERS.

THE ROYAL FAMILY OF ITALY KING QUEEN AND CHILDREN.

ALL Germany rejoices to-day in the christening of Wilhelm, grandson of the Kaiser and heir to the German throne.

All over the Fatherland religious ceremonies are being held in honor of the youngster, and the devout and patriotic are uniting their voices in prayers that his reign may be a blessing to Germany.

Other potentates look on, and sympathize.

At such times the rivalries of national policies are temporarily aban-

doned, and as one man to another the monarchs rejoice in the happiness of the Kaiser.

The Czar of Russia can afford to be happy even in spite of the troubles that menace his throne, for has he not his son Alexis?

King Edward, of England, need feel no jealousy, for the succession to his crown is fixed in the fine manly young Prince Edward of Wales.

The King of Greece has Prince George for the hope of his future. Italy's King Victor Emmanuel, is the

happy father of a two-year-old son, Umberto, who inherits all the splendid robust physique of his Montenegrin mother.

The new King of Norway has an heir in his young son, Olaf.

And Roumania, Denmark, Bavaria and Belgium all have young successors waiting the day when it shall be their turn to reign.

The acclamation to Germany comes from all parts of Europe save one. Wilhelm, of Holland, has sent her congratulations, but they come from a

broken heart. The Queen of the Dutch is to-day the most pathetic figure in Europe's royal halls. She is eating out her young life in hopeless longings for an heir.

So to-day, while all Europe rejoices, and even far-off America adds a word of sympathetic cheer, Wilhelmina, old before her time, looking forty where she is only twenty-five, sits in her castle perhaps the unhappiest woman in all her realm.

Other Queens of Europe have undergone some of the same agonies. It will be remembered that for the longest while there was doubt whether Queen Alexandra, of Russia, would bear the Czar a son. Four daughters came, and still no heir.

The delicate young King of Italy also had a long wait before a son came to him. His magnificent looking wife, the robust daughter of the Prince of Montenegro, bore him a succession of daughters, before the arrival of little Umberto set Italy wild with joy.

Quite a part of the popularity of the new King and Queen of Norway is undoubtedly due to the existence of an heir to the throne in little three-year-old Olaf, who was born in Denmark when his father had no thought that it would some day be his fortune to rule over half of the country that was then the realm of King Oscar.

The Kaiser has never had occasion to worry over the succession to him. He has six fine vigorous, manly sons, who are a credit to the nation, and one of whom is to have his education in American colleges.

Neither has the English succession given any cause for worry. There are two Princes, the older, Edward of Wales being the future King should he live. They are idols in England, where they have been brought up without a suggestion of the end tape that is the proper thing on the Continent. Neither has he ever worn a uniform, carried a sword, nor are they officers in their grandfather's army or navy. In a short time Edward will be sent to Rugby, there to fight his own battles the same as any other student.

There are nine youngsters under the age of sixteen who stand in the

direct line of succession to thrones of Europe. So completely has intermarriage involved the royal families of Europe that all these youngsters are more or less related, a number of them being blood cousins.

Only Holland and Austria of the more important countries lack an heir in the direct succession, and it is a fact that Francis Joseph and Wilhelmina are the saddest of Europe's sovereigns. The plight of the Queen seems the more pathetic, for Francis Joseph is an old man, while she is now in the years that should be the best.

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A composite image featuring three distinct elements. On the left is a dark, vertical portrait of a man, identified as a Chironty warrior, wearing a long coat and holding a rifle. In the center is a circular emblem containing a detailed illustration of a feathered headdress, possibly a turkey tail, with several arrows pointing outwards from its base. On the right is a photograph of a large, ornate building with multiple arched windows and a prominent set of stone steps leading to an entrance. A person is visible standing in the doorway. The entire composition is framed by decorative borders, including a hatched border at the bottom and a patterned border on the right.

EARLY life of Alabama's Senior Senator Among the Children of the Redskins—How the White Gradually Supplanted the Indian—Difference Between the Cherokees and the Creeks As a Boy Saw Them—Foshatchfixico and the Death Arkeechee—Tecumseh.

... ..
Ladiga and Polecat Town.

"There were two Creek villages named 'us': Ladiga and Polecat Town. I don't remember the Indian name for the latter, but it was called after the chief whose Indian name was 'Polecat' or 'cat.' The whites never used it in speaking of him, for it was not easy to pronounce.

He was a sour sort of chap, and his people were those of the Ladiga. The people of the

us. Ladiga and Polecat Town. I don't remember the Indian name for the latter, but it was called after the chief, whose Indian name meant 'The Polecat.' The whites never used it in speaking of him, for it was not easy to pronounce.

"He was a sour sort of chap, and his Indians were inferior to those of Ladiga. The people of the two villages

In the background, the wily monks pretend to be devout. In the cellian monasteries should be destroyed. The wily monks only pretended to obey. They bound their boards in calf, put pious titles on their backs, and put them on the back shelves along with the books of the monks.

Thus Dukes was satisfied and the monks not deprived of their innocent

fall to work with amazing energy, and instead of taking a couple of days to sour the milk they accomplish the task completely in half a day.

It is not the thunder in a storm that sours milk; it is the electricity in the air that does it. With an electric battery, you can make milk sour in half an hour, or you can make it sour the freshest milk. A strong current excites the microbes to super-

"ONE of these lobsters weighs seven pounds, the other five. Which shall I serve broiled with the ale?"

"The five-pounder. You know the doctor said I was to take only light nourishment."

to answer to Mr. H. H. Hines. Finally in desperation the clergyman asked the In-
dian: "How do you feel in your heart? Do you understand that God took your people from their home for some purpose?" "Foehatchieeoo grunted out something to indicate that he didn't feel much about it."

aces, though they used to run foot
aces. I don't remember ever seeing
them box or wrestle for a fall, though
they used to scuffle together a good
punished. The women were good wives
from the Indian point of view, patient
industrious and never bickering. They
were anything but abusers or scolds.

Thus Judea was satisfied and the monks not deprived of their innocent tery it is easy, on the same principle, to sour the freshest milk. A strong current excites the microbes to super-

"The five-pounder. You know the last, and your hair is grayer—what Doctor said I was to take only light there is left of it. And how is the good nourishment?"

"Toohatchnixloo granted but some-
thing to indicate that he didn't feel
much about it. They had to
was left to dispute possession of the
soil with the white men."

A Louisville Training School For Wild Animals.

Edward Baumeister Is Planning to Have In This City One of the Most Extensive and Complete Zoological Gardens In the Entire Country.



LOUISVILLE is to have one of the most extensive and complete zoological gardens of the United States, if plans already formulated and well under way are consummated.

Edward Baumeister, a wealthy young man of the city, is the prime mover in the project, which, according to his statement, made to a Courier-Journal representative a few days ago, is a pet idea he has fostered for many years, since he was a small boy, and to which several years of travel in the tropical countries added enthusiasm. Already Mr. Baumeister has a nucleus of several fine specimens of the wild animal kingdom, about which he proposes to rapidly gather from the wilds of Africa, Asia, and India, and to which every known denizen of the animal kind.

As a beginning Mr. Baumeister is already the owner of three fine African lions, a beautiful specimen of the

Jaguar family, four wolves, of the Russian, Siberian and Canadian species; several specimens of the monkey family and other domestic animals. He has established temporary quarters in a vacant space at Highland and Baxter avenues, where hundreds of people see his collection daily.

Trainer Gray's Nerve.

These animals, all comparatively young and entirely untamed, are in charge of Robert Gray, a professional wild animal trainer, who has spent the greater part of his life among the wild beasts of the jungle. Mr. Gray, who bears the marks of a score or more of encounters with various animals, will have entire charge of Mr. Baumeister's collection. Notwithstanding the fact that he is now suffering from partial paralysis, the result of a murderous attack made upon him by a monster tiger during a performance of Drovitzky's wild animal exhibition in St. Petersburg three years ago, Mr. Gray

is absolutely fearless, handling his ill-natured charges as if they were no more than domesticated house cats. The plans of Mr. Baumeister, as outlined, are to establish in Louisville a complete training station and to collect an extensive group of wild animals, to which he will continue to add as rapidly as possible, until his collection embraces specimens of every animal that can be held in captivity. As a business enterprise he believes his training station, or zoological garden, can be made the supply emporium of the United States for trained wild beasts.

He proposes to attempt more extensive training of ferocious animals than has ever been known, and is confident of success. His plans contemplate the erection of suitable quarters, to be located on the outskirts of the city, and this work will begin in a few days. He has recently inspected the quarters of different wild animals in captivity in America, and will combine all the scientific features of the most successful zoological gardens of the country. He has traveled widely during the past four or five years, most

of which time he spent studying the nature of animals, both in captivity and in their native jungles, and is sanguine of his ability to handle them.

He was accompanied on these tours by Robert Gray, his trainer, who, while only thirty years of age, has trapped, hunted and handled hundreds of the most ferocious beasts of the jungle. His experiences embrace from the netting of a kitten leopard to "corralling" an Asiatic elephant; from the fondling of a baby monkey to the subduing of a monstrous Numidian lion.

Discussing his pet project, Mr. Baumeister said:

"This is the beginning of the realization of what has always been to me a fond dream. I have always, from my earliest boyhood, been an enthusiast regarding wild animals. Ever since I saw my first menagerie, when a very small boy, I have looked forward to the day when I could own, train and handle them. As time passed I became more deeply interested in wild animal life, and as a result I some years ago determined upon the plans already outlined. I will not be content until I am the owner of the most extensive collection of animals in the world. I do not expect to accomplish this without endless toil and many years of diligent

research, but my hopes are to one day be able to truthfully claim this distinction. Not only do I expect to gratify a life-time hope, but expect to make it profitable. I do not intend to travel and exhibit my collection, but intend to furnish trained wild beasts for the amusement of the world."

Hunting in the Jungles.

Mr. Baumeister, though only twenty-two years of age, boasts the distinction of having hunted in the wilds of Africa and Asiatic jungles, where he was rewarded by the sight of native animals in their native haunts, and where he assisted in the capture of a number of splendid specimens of various kinds.

Mr. Baumeister expects his collection to grow rapidly during the next few months. Within that time he anticipates the arrival of a consignment of eight pairs of leopards and four pairs of tigers from India, several specimens of the bear family and several other lions. Among the bears will be a young grizzly. It is the intention of Mr. Baumeister to begin at once the training of this animal, and if he is successful in subduing and training it, he

will have accomplished a rare feat, as there is only one trained grizzly in the United States.

"It will require years of patient work to train a grizzly bear," said Robert Gray, "but with proper care it can be accomplished. Mr. Baumeister has instructed me to spare no pains or expense in turning out the best trained animals of the world, and I will attempt to do so."

Several interesting incidents have occurred since the animals arrived in Louisville, two weeks ago. A few days ago, the four wolves which were confined in a vacant building near the old Kentucky distillery, were liberated, or escaped and created great excitement until finally recaptured by Mr. Baumeister and his trainer, after having been chased by a mob of people, armed with all kinds of weapons. During the excitement one of the wolves was shot, from the effects of which it died a few days later.

Another interesting incident, which controverts the theory of wild animal trainers to the effect that affection is not a part of the make-up of the cat family, occurred a few days ago. "Puss," the young jaguar, some weeks ago evinced a fondness for a young shepherd puppy owned by Mr. Baumeister. To test the real feeling of the animal toward the puppy, it was placed in the jaguar's cage. To the surprise of both Mr. Baumeister and the trainer, the jaguar continued friendly with the puppy, and seemed perfectly contented as long as it remained in the cage. The friendship seemed to ripen into a deep affection for the puppy, which affection was apparently reciprocated.

So well was each animal pleased with the other that they were kept together, until a few days ago, when the puppy became sick. For the purpose of administering remedies, the dog was removed from the cage. The jaguar at once became restless and apparently heart-broken. It walked restlessly back and forth about its cage, whimpering continuously, until at last the puppy was replaced in the cage. The scene when they were reunited was an affecting one. The jaguar embraced its canine friend fondly, purring and fondling the puppy as if perfectly contented again.

Baumeister a Louisville Boy.

Edward Baumeister is a son of John Baumeister, who for many years was one of the city's leading contractors.

He resides with his parents at 1341 New Broadway. He was reared in Louisville, receiving his education in the schools of the city, afterward taking a collegiate course at Hampton-Sidney College. He graduated in medicine several years ago, but says he does not intend to practice. He is enthusiastic over his pet project and seems determined to carry it to a successful consummation. Mr. Baumeister says he has had numerous propositions for partnerships in his project, all of which he has refused.

"I want absolute control of the project," he said. "I will soon command sufficient means to accomplish my purpose and will so use it. I intend to give Louisville a 'zoo' of the highest order. I do not know how long it will require to accomplish my purpose in this regard, but I will push it as rapidly as practicable."

Mr. Baumeister is a young man of striking appearance and pleasing address. He wears his hair after the style of the Western scout and is a familiar figure about the city. He often attracts attention by driving an expensive automobile about the city at top speed. He enjoys the reputation of being one of the most expert "chauffeurs" in Louisville.

The United States Mosquito Fleet of Submarines.

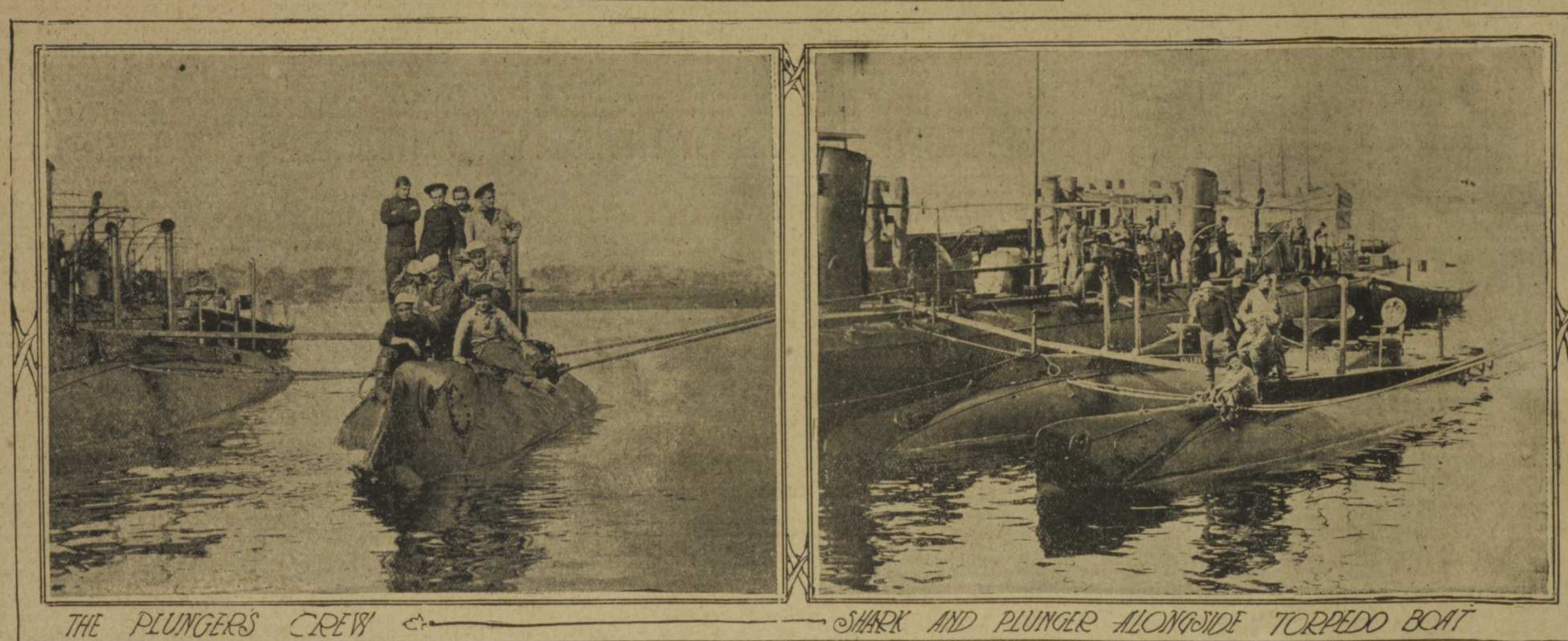
Uncle Sam Now Has Eight of These Vicious Little Craft--A Type of Fighters Which Has Come to Stay

RECENTLY bids were opened by the Navy Department at Washington for two new battleships of the first class, the Michigan and South Carolina, either of which it is confidently hoped will be as powerful, if not more powerful, than the famous Dreadnaught, the recently launched British ship, which Britishers assert is the most powerful fighting craft afloat. The utmost secrecy has been maintained in regard to the construction of the Dreadnaught, and beyond the statement that this Goliath of the seas has a displacement of 18,500 tons, carries ten twelve-inch guns in her main battery and has a speed of twenty knots an hour, little is known of it to those outside of John Bull's Navy Department.

Whatever may be her speed or equipment, if a lay mind may draw conclusions from what he is told by those who are interested in the experiments that have been conducted at Newport during the past few months, this floating fort would probably find in our mosquito fleet of submarines an opponent before which it would melt like a snowball under a July sun, and against which the Dreadnaught would be practically powerless to strike a blow in self-defense.

There are in the United States Navy at the present time eight submarines of the Holland type. They are the Adolphus, Grampus, Holland, Moccasin, Pike, Plunger, Porpoise and Shark. These modern submarines are properly diving boats of the torpedo class, which run close to the surface of the water and are able to make themselves almost invisible to the enemy by submerging themselves, thereby being able to perform, in broad daylight, work which the ordinary torpedo boat performs under cover of darkness.

The craft fires a modern Whitehead torpedo, containing about 100 pounds of gun cotton from a tube in the bow. On the surface, they are propelled by gasoline engines, and when submerged the motive power is furnished from an electric storage battery. The boats are about sixty feet long, shaped somewhat like a cigar, and are a little less than twelve feet in diameter in the thickest part. Each boat is divided into compartments, several of which may be filled with water at will, and the boat submerged by two horizontal rudders, which cause the boat to dip when pressed downward. The boat after being prepared for its downward plunge



retains much of its buoyancy and it is necessary to keep the craft under way in order to keep it under water. The uses to which vessels of this type may be put are manifold. Naval authorities assert that they may most effectively be used in conjunction with battleships, surface torpedo boats and destroyers in offensive work and also in protecting a coast line as an auxiliary to the guns of the forts.

The little vessels are all seagoing craft and are able to travel several hundred miles under their own power. The work they might do is perhaps best illustrated by the story told by a person who has been following the experiments about the torpedo station for several years:

"Should a vessel, for example, of the Dreadnaught type, accompanied by several other warships, be sent to close a port on the eastern coast of the United States a fleet of the plungers might be sent to meet them. The sub-

marines would run on the surface, using gasoline engines until the larger vessels were sighted. The large warships would be discerned at sea long before they would be able to pick up their smaller opponents, which would separate, spread out over the pathway through which the oncoming fleet was expected to pass and sink until nothing remained over water but the conning tower.

In this condition it would be almost impossible to discern them on the surface of the water except at very close range. After locating their victims, the submarines would use the power from the batteries, and these assassins of the sea would creep up until they came within a few hundred yards of the unsuspecting warships. Then a torpedo would be fired, the submerged craft would dive to escape detection, and while the deadly missile rushed on its destructive mission the craft would speed away beneath the surface, without fear of being discovered.

"It would remain beneath the surface until it had passed a safe distance away, then the compressed air would be forced into the water chambers, the horizontal rudders would be pressed upward, and the craft would rise to the surface, a mile or so away, to view the result of the shot from a safe distance. Should a torpedo strike the target at which it is aimed, and from the results of the experiments which have been conducted here we have every reason to think it would, long before the men in the submarine would be able to raise the air-lock door to

view the results, the object of the attack would have been thrown high in the air, leaving a mass of debris and wreckage to sink beneath the waves.

"The contest, as regards the number of men, size of the vessels and strength would be a most uneven one. The great warship, with its rapid-fire guns, manned by nearly 1,000 men, would at first seem to be an overwhelming match for the little submarine, with a single torpedo tube and a crew of only six men; but the latter, like an assassin, would be able to creep upon its adversary unsuspected and deliver a deathblow before the giant would be able to fire a single shot from her many guns.

"Should the battleship discover the conning tower of the submarine as it rippled through the water before firing, her only safety would lie in putting on speed and changing her course. Several well-directed shots would cause the submarine to dive for self-protection, and it would be practically

harmless if kept under water, as it is utterly impossible to see any object beneath the surface, and 100 feet of water obstructs the view as effectively as a brick wall.

"The submarine has a tremendous advantage over the surface torpedo boat in being able to creep up to the enemy in the daytime in the same way that the surface boat maneuvers at night, and it is able to make sure of the character of the ship at which it is firing. In actual warfare this is important, as there have been instances where a torpedo boat attacking in the darkness has mistaken friend for foe. In coast defense work the submarine extends the line of protection beyond the range of the guns of the fortifications, and in a great measure takes the place of mines, which in times of war sometimes prove to be quite as dangerous to those who plant them as to those for whom they were laid.

"Going down in a submarine is a novel experience, like going to one's own funeral in a hermetically sealed casket, and that is the way the President must have felt when he made the dive in the Plunger last fall. After leaving the surface of the water the temperature rises, you feel a strange pressure in your ears, which is somewhat overcome by holding the end of the nose and imitating swallowing. Five feet below the surface, the water looks like lemonade, and fifteen feet or more below it resembles a dense fog. The vessel is sunk to the desired depth, the gasoline engine is stopped, and the motive power used from the storage batteries.

"Suddenly the vibrations become indistinct, an officer pulls a lever, there is a strange rushing noise, and you know that a torpedo has started on a mission of destruction. The vibrations of the motor are again heard and the boat pitches suddenly downward among the fish, that idly approach and blink in fish surprise at their mechanical counterpart, while they gaze with a hungry look at those within. The craft is kept beneath the surface until it has gone a safe distance, when it is brought to the surface to view from afar the results of its work.

"The submarine has come to stay. No first-class naval power can afford to be without its fleet of these vessels. The recent experiments at Newport with the Porpoise and Shark, while they have brought out points of weakness, have also established the fact that when under way the craft is reasonably sure of hitting a stationary target. Out of twelve Whitehead torpedoes fired eleven were bullseyes, and this at a distance varying from 600 to 800 yards. In the endurance test the Shark ran awash for eight days, eight hours a day, under gasoline, a total distance of 500 miles, and during the trials the gasoline tanks were filled from a tender, which ran alongside."

The submarines in the United States navy are practically alike, with the exception of the Holland, which has a displacement of seventy-five tons, is sixty-three feet long, has a speed of seven knots on the surface and six below it. It was completed in 1900.

The others were all completed in 1901 and 1904, and have each a displacement of 120 tons, and a speed of about one knot better than the Holland. At the Fore River shipyard two submarines with a displacement of 120 tons, and two with a displacement of eighty-one tons are about half completed.

Some Suicide Statistics.

"I HAVE made," said a Coroner, "a table of the methods of suicide that men and women choose. This table shows that men like best the method of hanging, while women like best the poison method. Men like least jumping from high places. Women like least throwing themselves under trains."

Then he read the following list, showing in every 100 suicides the percentage that adopted each mode of death:

MALES	FEMALES
Hanging 24	Poison 24
Out or stab 18	Choking 2
Drowning 11	Hanging 17
Poison 16	Out or stab 14
Shooting 27	Jumping from heights 14
Railway 20	Jumping from heights 14
Jumping from heights 14	Railway 1
Miscellaneous 25	Miscellaneous 25

BEAUTY and COMFORT in SEASON'S NEGLIGEEES



THE GIRDLE KIMONA BECOMING



DELICATE DRESSING JACKET OF INDIA LAWN

GARMENTS of Negligee Persuasion Are Gorgeous Enough for Informal Dinner Wear in One's Own Home—Princess Effects In Sheerest Materials Are Elaborated Much With Val. Lace Insertions and Shirrings—The Ever-Fascinating Kimona of the Japs Holds Its Own for Boudoir Use—White Is Generally Used for the Lounging Robe, but Colors Are Advised for the Would-Be Beauty Who Is At Her Best In Negligee.

NOWHERE is the note of elaboration which characterizes this season's fashions more apparent than in garments of negligee persuasion, many of which are such exquisite examples of fine materials and beautiful laces and embroideries that they are being worn for informal dinner wear in one's own home. Though the garment which hangs in graceful lines from the shoulders to the bottom of the long trailing skirt is still a much-favored model, there are some effective Princess negligee house gowns. Every kind of dainty material from the most expensive lawns to the finest of French batistes, mulls and soft, lightweight silks, are used, with a

full complement of lace or embroidery, shirrings and tucks.

One Princess negligee of white China silk shows the use of tucks and shirrings with insertions and edgings of net lace arranged in such a manner as to give the most graceful lines to the figure. The waist and skirt are elaborately shirred crosswise in clusters from the shoulders to well over the hip line, and, running from the shoulders to the center of the tucked ruffle at the knee line, are broad insertions of the net lace, tending to accentuate the Princess effect of the gown and give a longer line to the figure. To the knee ruffle is attached a wide lace ruffle, and this is finished by another wide silk

ruffle, much tucked and shirred, the shirrings in this instance being drawn over tiny featherbone cords, which hold the skirt out gracefully from about the feet. The sleeves are short, draped puffs, inset with insertions and finished with double lace ruffles.

In the short jackets that come as far as the hip line there are some charming effects described, in sheer lawn, dotted Swiss and China and Jap silk.

White seems to be the favorite, the color note, if any, showing itself in the ribbons which run through beading disposed at the neck and waist line and as a heading for the ruffles of the elbow sleeves. The use of wide and narrow blue satin ribbons showed itself pretty in one of these short jackets made of white China silk. The back was full, as was the front, but confined to the figure at the waist line with shirrings, while the fronts were left loose to be tied in with a wide lace satin ribbon, the long ends of which reached to the knees. There was a broad collar ruffle and much inset with lace, which spread itself well over the shoulders and bust line, and this was

fastened in the front with a rosette of blue baby ribbon, which cascaded almost to the waist line.

The jacket of all-over embroidery with trimmings of fine lace is another model attracting considerable attention. Owing to the beauty of the material these jackets are made to hang in loose lines from the shoulders, displaying the pattern of the embroidery to the best advantage.

For the privacy of one's boudoir these are worn with handsome lingerie petticoats lavishly trimmed with lace or embroidery, but when it is desired that they make their appearance in the bosom of one's family they are accompanied by long trailing separate skirts of lawn or like material trimmed to match or harmonize with the jacket, in which case the costume is particularly effective. For the leisure hours of these hot summer days there are the most fascinating Japanese kimonas, whose cool silk add little or no warmth but much attractiveness to their wearers. These picturesque garments show the long Japanese sleeve which falls back from the arm in such an alluring

WHITE JAPANESE SILK SHIRRED AND LACE INSERTED

manner, revealing its charming plumpness, and the slender waist is swathed with the plain silk obi, tied in genuine Japanese fashion in the back. This latter item may be omitted on occasions when comfort rather than effect is paramount. One of the most distinctive points about these real Japanese kimonas is the padded bottom edge, which looks like a roll of soft cotton covered with silk matching in color the predominating shade of the kimono. This roll serves to keep the soft silk from falling in about the feet, thus giving the kimono entire an air of attractive coolness and looseness from the body.

Every one has a particular color which sets off their style of beauty as no other color can. No woman is so devoid of attractiveness but some color will make her appear charming and it behooves the would-be beauty to discover quickly what her color is. Negligee no longer stalks as a fitting accompaniment to curl papers and straying corset strings, but lends its graceful lines, dainty needlework and color to the making of the most attractive phase of woman's day. So if white is not sufficiently becoming, selection should be made of some one of the dainty shades of yellow, rose, pink, lavender, lilac, blue and so on down



SKIRT AND LOUNGING COAT OF SWISS AND VALENCIENNES

the endless list of beautiful colorings. Always select a color which brings out the glint of the hair, the bloom of the skin, while giving the effect of lightness and cool possibilities. These shades are toned down by trimmings of white lace or toned up by ribbon beadings of darker shade or even contrasting color, so long as the color scheme is harmonious and not too deep toned for the lightness of effect which characterizes the purely summer negligee.

Again, the needful color is given by a silk slip in color worn under the sheerest of white muslins. Nothing could be more elusively pretty than a lingerie negligee in Empire cut worn over a silk slip of shell pink. Such a one was a recent importation for the trousseau of a summer bride, but the idea was so simply carried out in spite of its apparent intricacy that the ambitious woman can, with the aid of the seamstress, duplicate the negligee, which is fully attractive enough to be worn as a dinner gown en famille.

The entire bodice, looking for all the world like a tight-fitting bolero, was composed of medallions of hand embroidery and cluny lace set in and filling out the spaces between the embroidery. The neck was cut in a slight V edged with Valenciennes, while at the point of the V, just above the bust line,

was a small rosette of shell pink ribbon with a streamer of the ribbon running to the lower edge of the Empire bodice, where it formed another rosette. The very short puffed sleeves were set with tiny medallions of tucks muslin edged with Valenciennes insertion and the narrow band of insertion, edged with a fall of lace at the elbow, was caught with a bow of the same pink ribbon—a soft satin. The long skirt trailing a foot at the back, was the most attractive thing about the whole frock. It was run with perpendicular rows of narrow lace raying out to make space for more insets of tucks medallions edged with insertion at the top of the full flounce of muslin. The skirt itself was cut in twin down front and rippled back from the pink silk lining in a lace-edged ruffle that was the last ravishing touch to a perfect negligee.

Simpler negligees for wear in one's dressing-room are made of plain or figured silk or muslin coming just below the hip line and are most attractive and useful. A good model was a slender girl made of rows of lace-edged muslin, which run around the figure, and the sleeves and low neck cut square are edged with three rows of Valenciennes insertion. The principal effect is to be secured in these short informal affairs is simplicity with nothing more than a few fastenings with anything more trying to secure than rosettes of ribbon—say two at the bust line.

WOMEN MADE FAIRER BY THE NEW EVENING MODES.

THEATER headgear—this including hats, defined headresses and ornaments of all sorts—is a mooted subject which smart women seem to be settling for themselves. At a recent hat sale organized by the Comtesse de Greulure, a noted leader of the Paris set, some of the most charming evening creations were contributed by society women. The ostensible purpose of the sale was charity, but those concerned in it took the opportunity to give some excellent object lessons about the evening manners for millinery. "Both amateur and professional modistes," says a Paris Journal, "were for once in league on one point, namely, the alteration of the large theater hat, that long-tolerated nuisance which has never been thoroughly squashed here. The triumphant success of the tiny toques and bandeaux with transparent lifts set forth by these ladies as approved headgear is assured, so that the large evening hat, which in the order of things is sure to bid for favor, will find little place in the well-bred world."

Coming at a moment when there is an enormous revival of interest in evening headgear, the limitations as set forth by the Comtesse de Greulure and her adherents will have an important influence on French millinery for foreign use.

"We do not intend to handle any large hats for theater use," declared one importer of prominence in a recent interview. "Small, flat turbans of flowers or leaves, bandeaux with light, feathery lifts, and infinitesimal chapeaux which a wisp of tulle and a great rose may, perhaps, make, shall be our models."

Ferched upon the elaborate erections of curled, puffed and waved hair which are the vogue, this millinery, it is declared, will set upon the head more like hair ornaments than hats. Nobody's view will be obstructed, woman will be fairer thereby, and her inordinate hunger for fineness satisfied.

Some painted models of the evening chapeaux which will make their appearance here give backing to these promises, for all those described as theater hats are infinitesimally tiny. A group of delightful headresses were fashioned of twists of wired gilt or silver tulle, satin ribbon or velvet holding in place wide paradise plumes, which rose very slightly at the left, and then curled low at the sides of the

coiffure. The twists themselves were in the finest wreaths, which were set squarely on top of the head over soft puffs of hair. A marvelous little hat was a tiny saucer-flat turban of pale rose tulle edged with a wreath of deeper pink roses. At the left an aigrette in "corner's tail" form, and put on with a low, broad slant, was in shaded pink.

A hat for concert and dinner wear plainly fitted with these tiny affairs for favor with the women accustomed to big chapeaux, for this was a clumsy, bunched turban of white tulle over a gilt wire frame. The effect was biggish, but transparent, and at the left side of this chapeau hand-made roses of pink chiffon taffeta and a lot of wild grasses made of wired green tulle, artistically shaded, were novel features. The odd hat of all was a miniature fantasie, all of tiny pink roses, with the exception of a green satin crown band, in jockey form, the short peak, however, not emerging beyond the line of the hair.

Everything that is fantastic, in short, is likely to be seen in the new evening millinery, but if one may count on the promised word of importers and painters, all forms will be flat, and every lifting ornament almost as transparent as window glass. Still, some of these lifts are enormously long, and put on in a recklessly slanting way, these are likely to endanger the actual eye of the neighbor as well as his point of view. Such chapeaux, however, will only be worn here in private boxes, as the popular prejudice against the nuisance of the theater hat is much stronger in this country than in France. For the restaurant dinner, horse show and for other service where elaborate dressing is in order, hats are likely to have much of the old bigness. The plate models shown for these do not strive for sharp points of height, everything being put on with an even, bunchy bigness. A high crown with broad, straight brim is one model for the delicately tinted fets, which will be offered for smart evening gowns in

pale colors, ostrich feathers, jeweled buckles, tulle and enormous roses trimming them heavily. Regarding "la rose"—the flower of flowers—for the head of beautiful woman, the aforementioned journal writes: "The newest rose is a vast, shattered blossom that looks as if its petals would fall at a touch. Sulphur, pink, violine and pistache green are chic shades for them, and a single blossom is sometimes worn in a street bodice like the natural flower. Another in the same shade may be at the side of a tulle turban, while Madame's gloves, parasol and stockings match the hue of her enchanted posies."

Of almost equal importance to the theater-going world as the fast-invading hat is the cult of the coiffure as taught by leading hairdressers. Not only is the hair structure bigger than ever, with its curls, braids and padded puffs, but Spanish combs and aigrettes from six to eight inches in height must set off the evening head. Then with the high square-topped combs the lace

mantilla of the Castilian beauty also threatens, coiffures showing already the correct method of wearing them, and invariably getting in a word of the new Queen of Spain, whose adoption of Spanish customs has revived interest in these charming tridies.

The best of the imported combs, which as yet are shown in but limited numbers, are enchantingly lovely, fillagree silver, chased gold and plain shell forming them. The very much ornamented ones, those with blinding paste gems, are spurious imitations, jewelers affirm, but these are shown, too, by the coiffure.

The arrangement of the amantilla, which may be of white or black lace, with the high comb, is simple. One end is dropped slightly over the top of the comb, and the rest of the filmy fabric, which is in square shawl form, gracefully veils the shoulders and back of the head. The picturesque becomingness of this headress is too taking to be entirely ignored, and it will doubtless be the favorite of the season, by a few women of independent spirit. The others will settle upon the numerous little hats offered, and all the high and low ornaments which take away the look of a bare, unadorned head.

The ways of putting the Spanish comb into the coiffure are various. With the mantilla it is placed squarely at the top of the head back of the crown, or slightly to one side. With other high coiffures, for a high dressing of the hair is necessary with the Spanish comb, it may be placed at the back of the head, the look of the low, growing hair at the temples—which makes the Frenchwoman's head the most enchanting in the world—there are delicate pieces of the invisible net, with long ends to comb over the side hair, which are deliberately glued to the temples.

With the Spanish combs some coiffures also display tiny curling bits in the old "beast-catcher" form, to be applied in the same way. These are used when the client objects to having her own temple locks cut, for the antiquated "beast-catcher" has now a recognized place in fashion's beauty box.

Heads luxuriously thatched, especially those of debutantes or other young women, are again often very simply dressed. Innumerable partings are made and the hair dressed widely with loose puffs and braids, along with a soft pompadour or side or middle part.

Three beautiful water color drawings of theater effects were not over a great Parisian house which caters largely to American custom. A ravishing gown of mandarin yellow chiffon was made over gold-colored chiffon silk, insertions of this lace in the outside dress showing bright sheets of this. This toilette, whose effect was the simplest, is shown in the smaller drawing by the figure wearing the rose-trimmed turban. A shade called "dead blue," a faded tint with blackish shadows, was used for another chiffon dress made over white silk and combined with black. Chantilly lace, the second full length figure in the same drawing shows this dress, which is topped by a large black hat of drawn tulle, decked with blue and black parade plumes, and a butterfly bow of pale gauze ribbon.

Four third size depicts a low theater bodice of pale blue satin chiffon, with a wreath of shaded violet convolvulus around the neck. The turban, whose blue and violine aigrette is put on in the way Fashion approves, is of blue tulle with a convolvulus border. A plain skirt of blue moire guided with a wide violine belt was described as a fitting extension for this charming bodice.

To return a moment to the convolvulus. The bell of fairyland, the cobwebbed wonder of the country trellis to be a favorite ornament for debutantes' ball frocks. Trails of them, every shade and size, from the big morning glory to the tiny bindweed, will be seen on tulle party frocks. This lovely flower is also being reproduced by embroidery and jewelry. Indeed, there is a convolvulus furure in Paris." MARY DEAN.

FAVORITE CURRIES FROM INDIA.

By ALEXANDER FILIPPINI, (Formerly of Delmonico's, Author of the International Cook Book.)

Copyright By Alexander Filippini.

THERE is no Oriental dish which is so famous as the Indian curry, though Americans know less about it than do their English cousins, who at this time of year revel in its spicy, biting flavor. When nothing else appeals to the appetite this with the hand without detaching the shells. Place on a deep dish, cover with salt, let stand for ten hours, shell, cut into quarters lengthwise and keep on a plate until required. Melt a tablespoonful of butter in a saucepan, add one and a half tablespoonfuls of

four and stir a small Add a small sliced onion, a small finely chopped apple, half a small seeded green pepper, a saltspoonful each of dried bay leaf and thyme. Gently brown for ten minutes, frequently stirring meanwhile. Moisten with a pint of hot water, season with a teaspoonful of salt, two saltspoonfuls of cayenne, a saltspoonful of grated nutmeg and a teaspoonful of curry powder. Add a piece of lemon rind and one chopped red tomato. Mix all well together, let cook for thirty minutes, remove lemon rind and beat eggs at oven door for two minutes. Serve with rice.

Rice for Curry—Carefully wash half a pound of rice in three fresh waters. Drain well on a sieve. Have plenty of boiling water in a pan with a teaspoonful of salt. Plunge the rice into it, gently mix with a wooden spoon and cook until about three-quarters done, or shells. Place on a deep dish, cover with salt, let stand for ten hours, shell, cut into quarters lengthwise and keep on a plate until required. Melt a tablespoonful of butter in a saucepan, add one and a half tablespoonfuls of

form sticking together. In other words, the grains should be separated. **Vendali Curry**—Cut into half-inch square pieces one and a half pound green pepper, a seeded tomato, a seeded apple, and if possible a small piece of garlic. Melt a large tablespoonful of butter in a saucepan, add above ingredients, sprinkle with two saltspoonfuls of pepper. Lightly stir and add a pound each of raw lean veal and pork cut into one-inch squares, and a half a pound seeded eggplant cut into three-quarter-inch pieces. Season with a teaspoonful of curry powder, a saltspoonful of salt, a half teaspoonful of pepper and cook for ten minutes. Moisten with a pint of water. Tie in a bunch a sprig of parsley, a sprig of thyme, a bay leaf and place in pan. Cover pan, boil for five minutes and set in oven for an hour, being careful to mix once in a while. Remove, take out bouquet, arrange with boiled rice and serve.

Chicken Curry, Madras—Singe and cut head and feet off a tender two-and-a-half-pound chicken. Draw neck, wipe, cut into twelve equal pieces

and lay on a plate. Mince a large onion, a medium-sized green pepper, a seeded fresh tomato and a seeded apple. Melt a small tablespoonful of butter in an iron saucepan, add the chicken, and brown on a brisk fire for eight minutes. Stir once in a while, and add the minced articles with a tablespoonful of flour, and a heaping teaspoonful of curry powder. Stir well, and cook for four minutes longer, moisten with a pint of hot water, season with one and a half teaspoonfuls of salt, half a teaspoonful of pepper, a saltspoonful each of grated nutmeg, thyme in powder, bay leaf and one tablespoonful of Worcester's sauce. Thoroughly mix and let slowly cook for thirty minutes, mixing once in a while.

Vermicelli, Indian Style—Place in a saucepan one sliced carrot, one sliced onion, one sprig of thyme, two bay leaves, one clove, one nutmeg leaf, four crushed tomatoes, five pints of water, and two pounds of white fish. Slowly boil for one hour. Strain the broth through a double cheesecloth into another saucepan, and let again come to a boil. Add three ounces of crushed

vermicelli, a teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of curry powder and one saltspoonful of pepper. Lightly mix and boil for twenty minutes. **Omlette with Curry**—Break eight fresh eggs into a bowl, add two tablespoonfuls of milk, half a teaspoonful of salt, half a teaspoonful of curry powder and two saltspoonfuls of pepper. Sharply beat up with fork two minutes. Beat a tablespoonful of butter in a saucepan, drop in eggs, briskly stir with fork two minutes, let rest half a minute, fold up two opposite sides and serve hot.

Mutton Croquettes with Rice—Place in a saucepan one small chopped onion, half pint of hot water, a teaspoonful of salt and two saltspoonfuls of pepper. Lightly mix cover pan and set in oven thirty-five minutes. Remove, finely chop one and a half pounds of raw lean mutton, place in a large bowl, adding half a teaspoonful of salt, a saltspoonful of cayenne, a salt-

spoonful of grated nutmeg and two egg yolks. Sharply stir with a spatula until well thickened, then add the rice with two eggs. Sharply stir with wooden spoon for four minutes and let stand five minutes in a cool place. Roll preparation on a lightly floured board and divide into twelve even pieces. Plunge in boiling water and simmer ten minutes. Lift up with a skimmer, dip in beaten egg and bread crumbs and plunge in hot fat for ten minutes. **Cucumbers, Bombay**—Peel four fresh, ripe, medium-sized cucumbers, cut in four lengthwise strips, remove all sponge parts and wipe them dry. Beat one and a half tablespoonfuls of melted butter in an iron saucepan, add a finely sliced onion and a seeded green pepper, fry for ten minutes, occasionally stirring, and lay the cucumbers over. Season with a light teaspoonful of salt and half a teaspoonful of curry powder. Pour in half a cup of cider or cold vinegar very much diluted, and boil for five minutes. Then set in oven for thirty-five minutes, being careful to baste the cucumbers once in a while. Remove, place on a hot dish, pour entire contents of pan over it and serve.

A PAGE FOR BOYS and GIRLS



THIS department is being conducted for all kinds of contributions from the children. Original poems, jingles, compositions, smart sayings of children, original drawings, puzzles, etc.—in fact, anything interesting that the readers of this page will send in—will be published. Contributions from the children are asked, and should be addressed to "Our Own Corner," Children's Page, Courier-Journal. Write on one side of the paper only.

New headings for this department are desired, and the best and most original ones sent in will be used at the top of this department. Do not make them too large.

The heading for this department this week was drawn by Marie Zimmerman, of 1169 Seventh street.

NOTICE.

The editor wishes to caution the contributors to this department not to send any but original work, either in compositions, puzzles, drawings, poems or anything else.

Remember that you have no right to sign your name to anything that is not original, so be very careful in this matter.

Be sure to mark your contributions each time with the word "original." In sending in contributions to the Children's Page, always write on one side of the paper only, and sign your name and address legibly at the bottom of the contribution.

Incident of Childhood Days.

THE HAUNTED HOUSE.
The old house on the hill was haunted. Everybody said so, and, of course, it must have been true. In the daytime I with some comrades would walk boldly up to it and peer into the old windows, but at night we looked at it with fearful eyes and would not venture near it.

As it stood there in its seclusion, looking like a specter in the moonlight, it was a place much dreaded by me and my young friends.

The house was not much more than a pile of old bricks. The walls were just ready to topple over, and the chimneys were already caved in. The windows were covered with rusty looking blinds, which in many places were half off.

The front steps looked as if they could not be in existence as steps much longer, and everything about the house tended to give one the "creeps" on a dark night.

The night of my sixth birthday was a dark night. That morning I had felt proud of being six years old, and I made known that fact to a boy new to our neighborhood by "bullying" him, for he was only five years old. I ate heartily too much pie for supper that night, but I paid for it dearly.

I had to go to the store, and, hormonal my way led me past the haunted house. Just as soon as I came in view I started on the run with my eyes fastened on the ground.

I was now nearly past the house, and was beginning to breathe more freely, when something clutched my arm and hauled me into the haunted house.

I struggled wildly to get away, but I could not loose myself from the iron-like grip on my arm. My fear increased at each second and an awful horror fell over me.

Presently, after leading me through many intricate halls my invisible guide, or rather captor, opened a large door and led me into a large room. There in a large and deep hole in the ground burned a dreadfully hot fire, and as I looked into it I saw many bad boys struggling with the flames.

Presiding over this fire was, as I then thought, the very devil himself. He poked at the fire now and then with his three-pronged fork, and wore a

smile of delight at the yelling of the boys in the flames.
I now felt the pressure on my arm relaxed, but on turning around, I saw that the door was locked and that I was alone with the devil. He now advanced toward me with eager eyes, and all my past sins glared up before me, and the most prominent of all being the "bullying" I gave that boy in the morning.

He grasped me by the arm and with death staring me in the face I closed my eyes and struggled.

When I opened my eyes everything was dark; my head was at the foot of the bed and my hands were clutching the sheets. It was all a dream!

The pie had done its work and I lay in pain all the rest of the night with a pain in my stomach.

SIDNEY GROSE.
(Original.)

Questions.

- 1.—Who is the most famous painter of the world?
- 2.—Who was the first Governor of Virginia?
- 3.—Who was Illinois' most famous statesman?
- 4.—What country is lower than the level of the sea?
- 5.—What does the name of Kentucky signify?
- 6.—Name the three Presidents that died on the Fourth of July.
- 7.—What city is located on seven hills?
- 8.—What city has streets of water?
- 9.—What woman discovered Christian Science?

ANSWERS.

- 1.—Raphael.
- 2.—John Smith.
- 3.—Abraham Lincoln.
- 4.—Holland.
- 5.—Dark and bloody ground.
- 6.—Jefferson, Adams and Monroe.
- 7.—Rome.
- 8.—A popular name for the South.
- 9.—Venice.

—Mary Baker G. Eddy.
GERTRUDE PATRICK,
Winchester.

A Bluffing Buffalo.

HE was a buffalo, and his name was Abijah. He was not a nice-tempered buffalo. He used to put his head down and wave his tail and kick till the rabbits on the prairie ran into their holes in terror.

Abijah had very few friends. Most of the animals didn't like his ways, but Abijah didn't care. He used to roar and bellow and baffle (which is a kind of combination of roaring and bellowing and buffling) all the more. You see, he never had been taught any manners at all, and he had no idea how impolite it was to behave in that way.

But one day when Abijah was feeling particularly lively, he walked a long way over the prairie, lashing his tail, when all at once he saw before him an old white cat horse. Abijah roared and charged at the cat horse, but the cat horse only looked at him mildly, and went on pulling at the long

prairie grass.
"Why don't you run?" bellowed Abijah. "Don't you see how terrible I am?"

LITTLE CURLY-HEAD.



[Photograph by Standford.]
ANNY LOUISE HUGGINS,
OF 222 West Chestnut street.

The cat horse looked at him again. "You are rather excitable," he said, "but I know another creature who's much more excitable than you."
"No!" roared Abijah. "It's impossible! Show me the creature and I'll frighten him up a tree in no time."
"Why," said the cat horse, "if you'd really like to meet him I'll take you to see him; but it's quite a long way."

"I don't care," answered Abijah, leaping three feet in the air and coming down on all four feet at once. He was so used to that sort of gymnastic exercise that he couldn't take pleasure without it.

"Now we must wait here behind the trees," said the cat horse, "until the monster comes along."

So they waited, and pretty soon they heard a puffing sound in the distance. "Now, he's coming," whispered the cat horse, "but don't go near him, because he's very terrible!"

"Well, never!" exclaimed Abijah, indignantly, beginning to baffle again. "I tell you I'm going to scare him up a tree!"

And then the monster came rushing from the distance. It was a locomotive, and it screeched and puffed much more terribly than Abijah.

But Abijah was not going to give in, and he stood in front of the monster, and roared his loudest roar. But when the monster came tearing down upon him he decided it was best to stop aside. So he jumped out of the way just as the locomotive and train of cars went rushing past.

"My, but it is a long tail!" exclaimed Abijah, rather out of breath. "I'm not afraid of it, though. If I could find one standing still I'd soon make it run up a tree, as I told you."

"You'd much better not touch them," replied the cat horse, "but if you really want to wait for the monster, I don't mind. Sometimes they stop to get a drink, and if the next one does you can go and speak to it and get acquainted. But, really, I would advise you to leave it alone."

"Never!" shouted Abijah. So they waited a little while, and another locomotive came shrieking from the distance. Just as it got near them it slowed down and stopped, and Abijah

CHAPTER I.
ONE day in the month of November, thirty years ago, a man was chopping wood in the forest about a mile from the village of Rawsonville, State of Wisconsin. His name was John Wilkins, and he was known as a hard-working and honest man. After being idle a good part of the summer and fall for want of work, he had begun to cut wood for the railroad at so much per cord. Back in the village he had a wife and son, the latter being named Peter, and being then a lad of seven.

Soon after noon on the first day of his chopping the woodcutter began on his second tree. It was a large maple, and when he had cut half way through the man paused to rest.

Two squirrels began chasing each other over the ground, and as he watched them he forgot for a moment that there was danger above. High up in the top there was a dead limb. The strokes of the ax had loosened it, and as the chopper watched the squirrels frisking about the limb came plunging down and crushed him to earth.

When Mr. Wilkins did not return home that evening the alarm was given, and then went in search of him. He was soon found, but he had been dead for hours. A dead limb in the dark woods on a dreary November day had made a woman a widow and a boy fatherless.

Thence on Mrs. Wilkins earned the support of the little family by sewing. The boy was in school, and was kept there. It was three years before he was able to earn anything by doing odd jobs before or after school hours. In a small village there is very little that a boy can do to earn money.

Five years had passed, when there was another accident, or tragedy. One Saturday Pete, as everybody called him, was promised a quarter if he would look up a lost cow belonging to one of the villagers. It was a warm, still day in summer.

While he was in the woods looking after the cow his mother took a fall and started across the fields to pick raspberries, of which there was a plentiful supply that season. She had to cross a creek, and in springing from one bank to the other she fell into

"Well, boy," began the miser as they entered the hut, "they tell me that your mother is dead."

"Yes, sir," replied Pete.
"Your father was a fool for losing his life five years ago, and now your mother must go and get drowned in the brook. Some folks don't know how to keep alive. Who has taken you in?"

"I am stopping with Mr. Clark for a few days."

"And when he don't want you any longer where are you going?"

"Of course you can't!" snarled the old man. "Nobody wants a fatherless boy around. No matter how hard he works, they are afraid he'll eat too much. Poor little thing! He's a very sorry for us when we are in trouble, but they put most of it on. I suppose that I'm a mean and stingy old man!"

"I can't say, sir."

"I don't believe he did," said the cat horse.

And ever since then Abijah has been so gentle that he has made many friends and has become a far nicer, wiser and happier buffalo.

Prize Winners.

Out of the several hundred answers sent in response to the Shakespearean quotation published on July 29 the prizes are given to the following:

Margaret Kleinjohn, of 70 East Chestnut street, receives the first prize of \$1.

William Cox, of 614 West Brookridge street, receives the second prize, a book.

Bessie Biles, of Fourth avenue and Oak street, is awarded the third prize, also a book.

Notice.—Prize winners living in Louisville will please call at the Courier-Journal editorial rooms on Tuesday afternoon for their prizes. Please call promptly between the hours of 3 and 6, else the prizes will be forfeited.

MR. BUGG'S FRIGHT.

"A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. At least, so the adage doth say. Mr. Bugg and a girl have a different view."

They say they can't see it that way. Mr. Bugg was sitting, one bright summer day.

On a tondatoo, his sweetheart close by. When it happened by chance, at the sky they did glance.

And both of them uttered a cry. A big bird of prey (a monstrous blue-jay).

Was swooping right down toward the two. They were both filled with fright at the terrible sight.

And didn't quite know what to do. Bugg leaped from his perch—left his girl in the lurch.

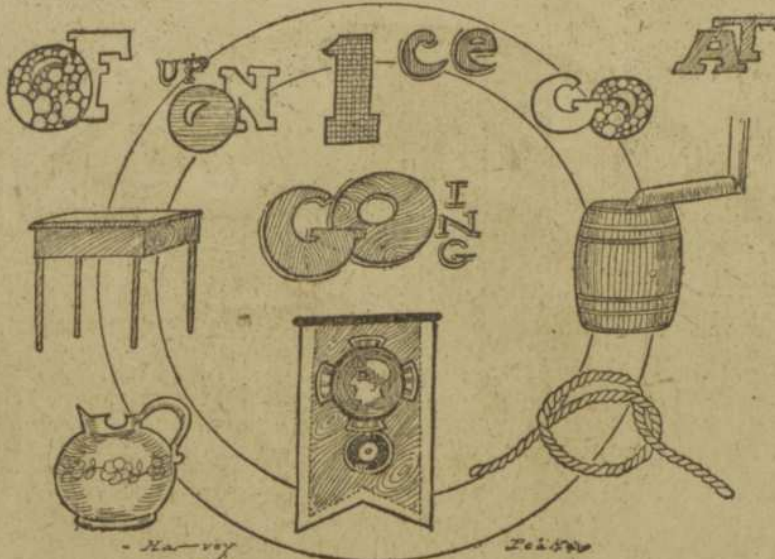
And hurried as fast as he could. Mr. Bird soon caught up—on Bugg he did.

Next time I guess Bugg will be good.

LEWIS PRESBOTT SANDIDGE,
Son of Dr. Edwards Sandidge, of 1919 West Broadway.

Contest Department

SHAKESPEARIAN PUZZLE.



A well-known twelve-word quotation from Macbeth. The words are not in their proper order. See if you can straighten them out and give the quotation properly.

A first prize of \$1 and second and third prizes of a book each will be awarded for the three successful answers. Address them to the Contest Department, Children's Page, Courier-Journal, and send them in not later than Thursday, August 14.

The prize winners will be announced on Sunday, August 24.

Pete the Peddler; or, a Boy's Start in the World.

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"Well, boy," began the miser as they entered the hut, "they tell me that your mother is dead."

"Yes, sir," replied Pete.
"Your father was a fool for losing his life five years ago, and now your mother must go and get drowned in the brook. Some folks don't know how to keep alive. Who has taken you in?"

"I am stopping with Mr. Clark for a few days."

"And when he don't want you any longer where are you going?"

"Of course you can't!" snarled the old man. "Nobody wants a fatherless boy around. No matter how hard he works, they are afraid he'll eat too much. Poor little thing! He's a very sorry for us when we are in trouble, but they put most of it on. I suppose that I'm a mean and stingy old man!"

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"Something like that, sir," replied Pete.
"Are you one of the boys that have run after me and called me names?"

"No, sir."

"No, I don't think you are. I think your mother brought you up better than that. Well, I am sorry. I have to be, or people would beg everything I have. Because I won't lend money to everybody without security and give them a chance to beat me they call me a miser. I don't go anywhere, and I wear old clothes, and so I'm called mean. Boy, did you ever hear of my cheating any one in this village?"

"No, sir."

"What I lend my money shouldn't I have good interest?"

"Other folks want interest," said Pete. "Of course they do, and they are not called misers for it. I don't care what they call me, however. I know what I am. You are a boy without father or mother. You have got to make your own way in the world. Let us have a talk of what you are going to do."

(To be continued.)

Bobby's Bashfulness.

BOBBY'S bashfulness was a great trial to himself and his mother. His two older brothers and two younger sisters were by no means so afflicted.

Bobby's troubles dated from the time when he was a very little boy, that his mother sent him to the market for a beefsteak.

"Ask for it politely," she had said. "When he had arrived at the shop the day being chilly, the door was closed. So Bobby, mindful of his manners, had knocked and then waited until a red-faced man, wearing a white apron, had opened the door."

"Please, my mother wants to buy a steak," he said.

After living through the butcher's loud laughter, Bobby had thereafter begged and implored them not to send him to the shop.

But Bobby's birthday was at hand, and when a boy is six years old, and means so afflicted.

Prize Winner.

FRANCES BAER GREENBERG, Of Owensboro, who recently won a prize in a puzzle contest.

His birthday comes on the Fourth of July, it is time to stiffen up his backbone.

So Bobby himself said he would buy the fireworks—at least the firecrackers. The rest of the fireworks were coming out by father in the afternoon.

"That is right, Bobby," said mother, smiling encouragingly. "There is a new twenty-five cent piece for you to buy them with."

So Bobby, with a quaking heart, but outwardly calm, took his way to the village drug store where they also kept groceries and fireworks.

This time Bobby walked in, but he stood a long time in front of the counter before any one paid the slightest attention to him.

Then a young man with a condescending manner looked at him languidly and said: "Well, sir, what do you want?"

Bobby's rehearsed speech flew to the winds. All that came out was "Two."

The water went on rolling round the earth, but when it reached the bit of crackling it had to stop, and simply did nothing. So he kept on planning, and the other side of the ring the water

dropped the water into these holes, and they became lakes, while the ditches were rivers. This clearing away of the clouds gave the sun a chance to help Good old Sol hitched millions of little buckets onto his rays and let them down into the ocean and went to draw water. As fast as the sun drew the water he emptied it into the lakes, and it trickled back down the hills in every direction. In this way the earth was beautifully wet up, and the sun has kept up the practice ever since.

For the last completing touch the Head Apprentice drilled tiny funnels everywhere underneath the hills, and beside their openings he planted the seeds of the first trees, which afterward furnished the world with coal.

These trees began pumping, with their roots into the ground and came bubbling out of the ground in cool springs. Then the old earth sang for joy, for out of the sharpening it on its inside edge, he jabbed it down into the earth as hard as he could and made a sort of wall.

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WILL GO OVER
THE TESTIMONYBoard of Public Safety Takes
Case Under Consideration.Hospital Investigation Closed
Yesterday Afternoon.Vogt Satisfied and Ex-
pects Vindication.Menefee Says He Proved Case
—Complains of Rulings.

SEVENTY-ONE WITNESSES.

TESTIMONY SHOWS NEED
OF NEW BUILDING.

A summary of the testimony taken before the Board of Public Safety in the investigation of the City Hospital shows that the main complaints are caused by the condition of the old building. It was brought out by leading physicians that an addition to the building is needed, particularly for the purpose of making possible the separation of patients with infectious diseases.

The board was impressed with the statement of Dr. W. F. Boggs that the City Hospital, in its present condition, is a dissemulator of tuberculosis, and it is probable that his suggestion of a building in order to isolate infectious patients may be given earnest consideration. Another result of the investigation probably will be the organization of the members of the visiting staff of physicians.

Few complaints of any kind were made against J. C. Vogt, and the great majority of the witnesses complimented him for his management of the affairs of the institution. The witnesses pointed out that some things, which were not as they should be, were beyond the control of Mr. Vogt. Practically every physician who testified said that Mr. Vogt did the best that he could "under the circumstances."

A remarkable state of affairs was shown in the force of nurses. It was made known that the nurses are divided into two classes, "union" and "scab" nurses. It was set forth that the "union" was formed for the purpose of ousting Miss Anna Shafer from her position as superintendent of nurses. The "union" nurse, who testified, complained against Miss Shafer, one of the chief allegations being that she "spied" upon them and was too strict. The nurses who do not belong to the so-called "union" praised Miss Shafer and spoke highly of her efficiency.

After the examination of seventy-one witnesses, the investigation of affairs at the City Hospital, which was opened Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, was concluded yesterday afternoon at 12:00 o'clock. A stenographic report of all the testimony was made throughout the investigation, and James B. Smith, chairman of the Board of Public Safety, said this testimony would be published in full, in order that all the facts may be set before the public. He announced at the close of the investigation yesterday that the members of the investigating committee would take the testimony under advisement and issue a statement as to their finding later. Arthur Bensinger, attorney for the board, will go over the testimony with the members. The decision may be announced this week.

Julius C. Vogt, superintendent of the City Hospital, said yesterday afternoon that he was glad the investigation had come to a close.

"The testimony from day to day has been given to the public through the press," he said. "I hope the people in general have followed this testimony closely, and that through it my management of the Louisville City Hospital has been vindicated. I have passed through a trying ordeal, but possibly it was for the best. I wish to thank the physicians who came to my support, and also the many people who wrote me kind letters, filled with expressions of confidence in me and my management of affairs at the City Hospital. My friends have responded nobly throughout the entire ordeal, and I keenly appreciate their kindness."

Dr. J. C. Vogt, who is responsible for the charges that were filed against the City Hospital management, said yesterday afternoon that he had nothing to say for publication. When asked whether he thought the rulings of James B. Smith, chairman of the investigating board, had been impartial at all times, he said he did not. Dr. Menefee stated that he thought the charges, as made by him, Dr. A. O. Taylor, and Dr. A. B. Acree, had been fully sustained by the testimony introduced during the investigation.

Last Day's Evidence.

Only pleasant things were said of Sup't. Vogt and the City Hospital management in general at yesterday's session of the investigating board. Twenty-one witnesses for the defense were examined yesterday. These witnesses

principally were physicians, nurses and orderlies.

Miss Emma Fellows, a nurse, testified that the "union" nurses refer to the others in the institution as "scabs." She said none of the patients were required to work, and related an incident where one of the patients in her ward had even refused to perform the simple service of feeding another patient who had lost his arms.

During her cross-examination, Miss Nettie Burgess was asked whether she had told Dr. Menefee that she could not take the proper interest in her work at the City Hospital. She replied in the affirmative, and explained the remark by stating that there was so much contention and friction between the "union" and "scab" nurses that it made conditions at the institution very unpleasant.

"Union" Nurses Misrepresented Miss Shafer.

Miss Edith Younglove, a nurse, was asked by Hefin Bruce, one of the attorneys for the prosecution, whether she had signed a petition against Miss Anna Shafer, superintendent of nurses, last fall. She replied that, acting upon the impulse of the moment, she did. Later she learned that the charges made against Miss Shafer by certain members of the "union" nurses were false, she said. Miss Younglove testified yesterday that she thought Miss Shafer was a competent superintendent of nurses, and that she had the interest of the nurses in training at the institution at heart.

When asked whether the food was served to patients in an appetizing manner, Miss Younglove said that it was not served on very dainty dishes or on lettuce leaves, but that it was good, plain and wholesome.

Head Nurses at Fault.

Miss Ona Riggs, a nurse, testified that if the head nurses attended strictly to their duty, there would never be cause for complaint on the part of the patients. She said she could relate instances where the head nurse in her ward had failed to send the soiled clothes to the laundry on the proper day.

Mrs. J. C. Vogt, matron at the City Hospital, said that every requisition for clothing, linen and other supplies made upon her by head nurses, had been promptly honored. She ventured the assertion that if certain head nurses would not spend so much time entertaining the internes they would be more successful in the management of their wards.

Albert Barth, cousin of Mayor Paul C. Barth, and steward at the City Hospital, said that only the best food was purchased for the institution, and that he had never seen a roach in food prepared for the patients or employees at the hospital.

Dr. J. E. O. Brennan, a brother of Harry M. Brennan, former chairman of the Board of Public Safety, testified that he had visited hospitals in this and other countries, and that the Louisville City Hospital compares favorably with other institutions of the kind. He is a member of the visiting staff of physicians of the institution, and visits the wards almost daily.

Dr. C. L. Moore, secretary of the City Hospital, testified that the surgical instruments were kept in good condition. He said that some of the head nurses often made mistakes in making out their inventories of patients in the wards over which they have supervision.

Dr. J. C. Vogt was recalled to the stand by the prosecution and denied that he had ever made the statement that an investigation of affairs at the City Hospital would result in a lot of good, free advertising for himself.

Dr. W. A. Keller on Stand.

Dr. William A. Keller, City Physician for the western district, testified that the poor of his district secure their medical care at the City Hospital. Dr. Keller writes the prescriptions and several times the drugstore, he called Dr. Keller by telephone and called for drugs secured from the City Hospital drug store.

"How is the institution managed, relative to the diet?" was asked.

"For an institution of this kind I think the City Hospital is admirably managed," said Dr. Keller. "I have seen patients, such as negroes, as well as whites, in the City Hospital, and I have never seen a patient in a condition of the detention ward," said Dr. Keller.

"Shortly after a year and a half ago it was in very good condition," replied Dr. Keller.

Mrs. Vogt Testifies.

Mrs. J. C. Vogt, matron at the City Hospital, and the wife of the superintendent, testified that she gave out the "exchange" each month. She said that the head nurse of each ward is required to make a list of the articles needed about the twenty-fourth of each month," said Mrs. Vogt.

She presented a list made up by Miss Bohannon, who in May made out a list of articles needed for the ward. She said that she had shown the list to the head nurse, and that she had been told that the list was correct. She said that she had been told that the list was correct. She said that she had been told that the list was correct.

"I did not know that there was a list of articles needed for the ward," said Mrs. Vogt. "I did not know that there was a list of articles needed for the ward," said Mrs. Vogt. "I did not know that there was a list of articles needed for the ward," said Mrs. Vogt.

50c and 75c
Half Hose

Special purchase of 300 dozen pairs from New York importers. Fine cottons, lisses and mercerized goods; solid colors and fancy patterns; some with silk clocking and others with hand-embroidered figures and stripes. Regular 50c and 75c goods; 25c. Shown in Third-street window.

25c and 35c
Neckwear

Silk 4-in-Hands; 3/4 inches wide, full length; solid gray, tan, helio, Alice blue and other shades; also the popular plaids on white grounds. Bright, new 25c and 35c goods—special for Saturday, at 19c.

50c and 75c
Shirts For

Madras and percale soft shirts; light and dark colors; all sizes; detached cuffs; 75c and 50c values; for 39c.

UNDERWEAR—Ecrú balbriggan; shirts with French necks and drawers with double straps; regular 35c goods; for 19c.

Leather
Suit Cases

Heavy leather suit cases; nicely lined; 24-inch size; best steel frames; first-class locks; fasten with bolts or straps. Our matchless leader at \$3.50.

25c and 50c
Belts For

Odds and ends of men's belts; black, tan and gray; nickel, black and oxidized buckles; all sizes; regular 25c and 50c goods for 19c.

reported more promptly to me what they needed in their wards," she said.

Saw No Mistreatment.

Harry Miller, colored, was the next witness. He works at the Sevenside Hotel as a waiter. He was a patient at the City Hospital about four months. During that time Miller was in the colored medical ward. He said that he never saw anybody mistreated while he was in the City Hospital, said Miller.

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Best of Food Provided.

Albert Barth, steward at the City Hospital, said that only the best food is supplied to the City Hospital. He gave the names of the most prominent dealers in Louisville from whom food supplies are purchased.

"I have never seen roaches in food," he said. "Only the best food is purchased for the institution. Before it came here, eight months ago, I was in the grocery business."

"There may have been ants in the sugar, but I did my best to get them out. That is liable to occur in a grocery store or anywhere."

Dr. C. L. Moore, secretary at the City Hospital, testified that he had occasion to go through the wards, and that most of the complaints had always received prompt attention.

Dr. Moore was asked about the surgical instruments at the City Hospital. He said that the instruments were of order, but that the complaints had always received prompt attention.

Reports Incorrect.

"The head nurse of each ward is supposed to furnish you a correct list of patients in her ward. Is she not doctor?" was asked.

"Did you find any of these returns incorrect?" was asked.

"I did. Miss Offutt often made mistakes. I had occasion to call her attention to them. She failed to make transfers from her ward to other wards."

"Did you assist in getting up a petition against Miss Shafer last September?" was asked.

"Well, why did you do that?" was asked.

Influenced Against Miss Shafer.

"Because of the tales told me by older nurses. I did not know Miss Shafer at that time. I was led to believe that Miss Shafer favored the junior class over the senior class."

Praise From Dr. Brennan.

Dr. J. E. O. Brennan, a member of the visiting staff of physicians of the City Hospital, testified that he had heard remarks about the chicken brot being thin. No complaint was ever made against a patient who has often ordered expensive drugs for patients and always got them.

Dr. Brennan said he had visited charitable institutions all over this country. He said that the colored ward compares very favorably with the other wards at the City Hospital. He said that the colored ward compares very favorably with the other wards at the City Hospital.

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You Can't Take a Lare

\$4.50

For \$10 and \$12.50
Outing Suits.\$18, \$20 and \$25 Three-piece
Suits; H. S. & M. and Others

\$6.50

For \$12.50 and \$15
Outing Suits.

Maybe you wouldn't buy a \$10 suit at the beginning of the season—because it wouldn't be good enough for you. But, if you could buy a \$20 or \$25 suit for \$10, it would be a different story, eh? Well! Here they are! Yours for the asking! Medium-weight cassimeres, Scotch, chevots and worsteds. Light and dark patterns; single and double-breasted styles; all sizes. It's the last round-up of the season in our fine suit department. Lots of our imitable ELBEE suits; and of the famous HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX goods; and of other fine makes. Regular \$18, \$20, \$22.50 and \$25 goods, for \$10. Hundreds of them from which to choose; but, of course, only a few suits of a kind. Shown in East Market-street window.

50c and 75c
Half Hose

Special purchase of 300 dozen pairs from New York importers. Fine cottons, lisses and mercerized goods; solid colors and fancy patterns; some with silk clocking and others with hand-embroidered figures and stripes. Regular 50c and 75c goods; 25c. Shown in Third-street window.

25c and 35c
Neckwear

Silk 4-in-Hands; 3/4 inches wide, full length; solid gray, tan, helio, Alice blue and other shades; also the popular plaids on white grounds. Bright, new 25c and 35c goods—special for Saturday, at 19c.

50c and 75c
Shirts For

Madras and percale soft shirts; light and dark colors; all sizes; detached cuffs; 75c and 50c values; for 39c.

UNDERWEAR—Ecrú balbriggan; shirts with French necks and drawers with double straps; regular 35c goods; for 19c.

Leather
Suit Cases

Heavy leather suit cases; nicely lined; 24-inch size; best steel frames; first-class locks; fasten with bolts or straps. Our matchless leader at \$3.50.

25c and 50c
Belts For

Odds and ends of men's belts; black, tan and gray; nickel, black and oxidized buckles; all sizes; regular 25c and 50c goods for 19c.

reported more promptly to me what they needed in their wards," she said.

Saw No Mistreatment.

Harry Miller, colored, was the next witness. He works at the Sevenside Hotel as a waiter. He was a patient at the City Hospital about four months. During that time Miller was in the colored medical ward. He said that he never saw anybody mistreated while he was in the City Hospital, said Miller.

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Best of Food Provided.

Albert Barth, steward at the City Hospital, said that only the best food is supplied to the City Hospital. He gave the names of the most prominent dealers in Louisville from whom food supplies are purchased.

"I have never seen roaches in food," he said. "Only the best food is purchased for the institution. Before it came here, eight months ago, I was in the grocery business."

"There may have been ants in the sugar, but I did my best to get them out. That is liable to occur in a grocery store or anywhere."

Dr. C. L. Moore, secretary at the City Hospital, testified that he had occasion to go through the wards, and that most of the complaints had always received prompt attention.

Dr. Moore was asked about the surgical instruments at the City Hospital. He said that the instruments were of order, but that the complaints had always received prompt attention.

Entire Stock
in Five Lots.75c and
\$1.00
Suits For25c and 35c
Neckwear

Silk 4-in-Hands; 3/4 inches wide, full length; solid gray, tan, helio, Alice blue and other shades; also the popular plaids on white grounds. Bright, new 25c and 35c goods—special for Saturday, at 19c.

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Choice of Our Finest
Straw Hats

And all that we have left are in good shape—not dirty or window-scorched, but clean and nice. All this season's correct styles; all sizes and dimensions. Our own regular \$3, \$3.50 and \$4 goods; English split and sennit yachts and all kinds of negligee styles—choice for \$2.

25c and 35c
Neckwear

Silk 4-in-Hands; 3/4 inches wide, full length; solid gray, tan, helio, Alice blue and other shades; also the popular plaids on white grounds. Bright, new 25c and 35c goods—special for Saturday, at 19c.

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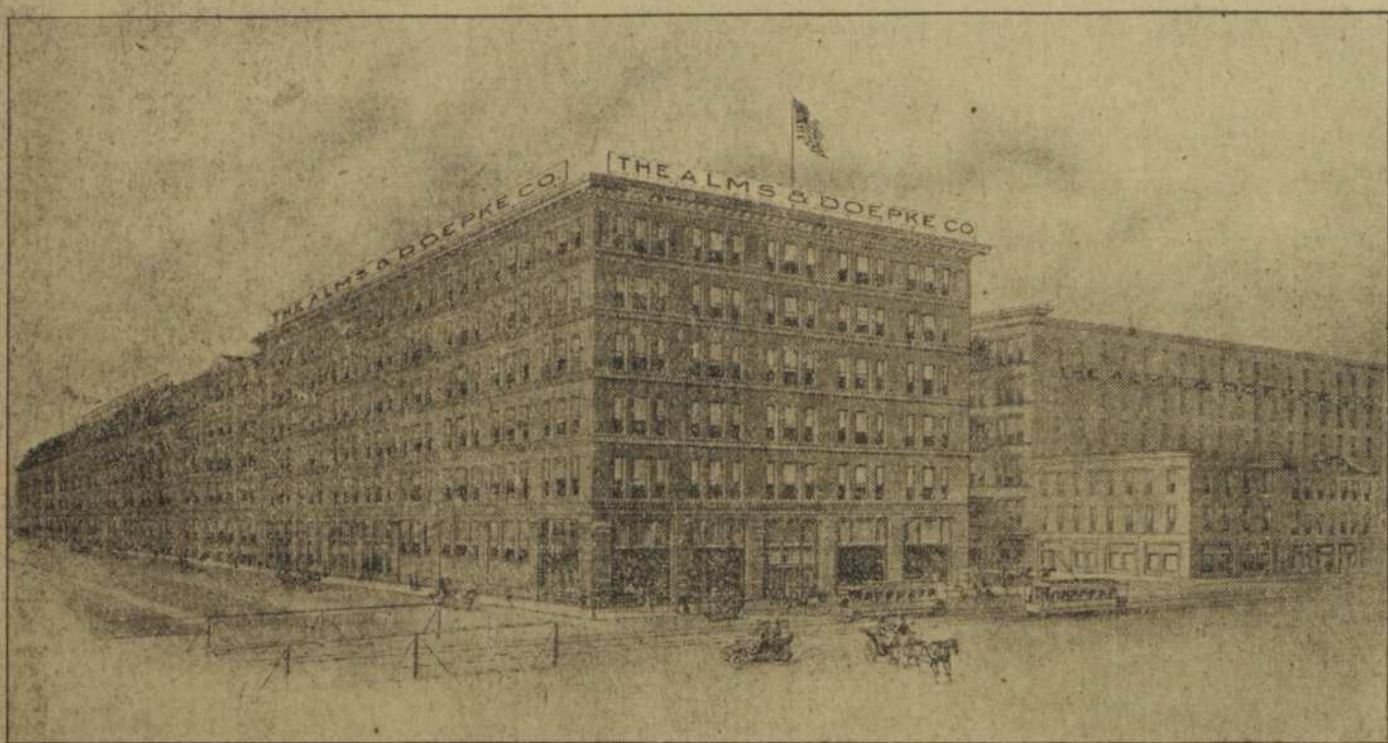
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The Mammoth Wholesale Establishment of THE ALMS & DOEPKE CO.

Covering One and One-half Blocks and Containing 495,300 Square Feet of Floor Space.

DRY
GOODS



CARPETS

This is not only one of the finest business buildings in the United States, but is filled with millions of dollars' worth of the best assorted stocks of Dry Goods, Notions, Carpets and Furnishing Goods to be found in the country. Merchants visiting this market are requested to make the reception rooms of this establishment their headquarters.

THE ALMS & DOEPKE CO. CINCINNATI, O.

New Athletic Era Dawning In the West.

Day of Specializing, Especially On the Pacific Coast, Seems Doomed To Go.

A NEW era is dawning for clean and general amateur athletics throughout the Middle and Far West. The day of specializing one branch to the detriment of the general scheme of all-around athletics is fast passing, and the Pacific district is destined, once the movement is really going well, to wrest from the East the athletic honors so long held in that section.

In brief, this is the belief of Joseph B. Macabe, of Boston, president of the A. A. U., after a journey of over 10,000 miles, made in the interests of the governing body, from which he has just returned. Also, as a result of his investigations, a new association was formed, the Rocky Mountain, an impetus given to the formation of municipal athletic associations, and difficulties such as that caused by the fighting clubs which are in control in the Pacific A. A. were attended to and are in a fair way to be amicably settled.

Over the possibilities for expansion Mr. Macabe is enthusiastically in regard, the section under the jurisdiction of the P. A. A. and was emphatic in stating that once the clubs there get working in the broad field the prestige of the East was in danger. He was impressed with the great opportunity, stating that the athletes had advantages equaled nowhere else.

He instanced many cases, particularly those of Parsons and Dan Kelly, as showing what could be done with individuals and used the great meet on July 4, when over 10,000 people gathered in and about the Golden Gate Park to witness what he characterized as one of the best handled and most complete athletic meets he had ever seen, as a fair sample of what organized effort could do.

In the matter of the boxing or fighting clubs in San Francisco, President Macabe stated that the matter had until September to work itself to a satisfactory conclusion. He was severe in his criticism of these clubs, stating that they were nothing more than professional bodies, and that the competitors were nothing else. Their course in the world athletic scene is a menace to the sport in the broad sense of the word, he declared, for they developed boxing to the utter exclusion of everything else.

The clubs were thoroughly discussed by Mr. Macabe with the leaders of athletics in the city, and it was the sentiment that boxing should be eliminated. The Olympic Club, which has done so much for athletics, and such men as William Greer Harrison and John Elliott

head the movement, and it is said that the work of cleaning out the stable will be accomplished without having the national board stop it.

The first thing done by President Macabe on his tour of investigation was the creation of the Rocky Mountain A. A., which was brought about by joining Colorado, Wyoming and New Mexico with Utah, the latter being taken from the Pacific A. A.

Denver is the headquarters for the new body, and from now until September the association stands organized with five good under bodies and a possibility of three being eight. In this connection there will probably be another division formed by taking Kansas City, the State of Kansas, North and South Dakota, Oklahoma, Nebraska and Iowa, to be known as the Southwestern A. A.

Athletics generally through the Middle West and further out were found in a very healthy condition, and everything was encouraging. In St. Louis particularly this was so, and athletic meets of state were being held every week. In Kansas City the interest was keen, and the local athletic club is building a new clubhouse in the city, besides being in possession of a handsome country club affair in the park district. The clubs in the vicinity of Kansas City were all doing their bit to make the sport thrive.

In San Francisco, considering the results of the earthquake, everything was satisfactory except where the speculation of boxing was held to be the thing. The Olympic Club has recovered from the disaster, and already has started contracts for a new clubhouse to take the place of the one wrecked, the cost of which will be \$45,000. The J. A. A. is doing good work in the way of establishing outdoor municipal gymnasiums, and two, if not four, are now in full operation.

The Pacific Northwestern organization is, according to Mr. Macabe, a model body, its entire aim being to encourage sport for sports sake and to encourage everything coming under the head of amateur. He said that in its management the true amateur spirit prevailed as he had seen it nowhere else. The athletes were in receipt of nothing more than their exact traveling expenses, being obliged to furnish everything in the way of equipment out of their own pockets, received no training expenses, and even when traveling did not come in contact with a penny. The entire standard of the way the games and everything was conducted by the body was distinctly high.

The Central A. A. was in a very healthy condition and the officials were found earnest and intelligent in their work for the advancement of general sports. The movement for municipal gymnasiums and athletic associations in the Central A. A. well defined and plans are well along in

NO FALL MEETING FOR MEMPHIS.

Official Announcement Made That No Attempt Will Be Made To Hold Racing.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 11.—(Special.)—Official announcement of the plans of the New Memphis Jockey Club, which conducts racing at Montgomery Park is to the effect that there will be no fall meeting of runners held in Memphis. Recent efforts on the part of turfmen who have in the past been identified with the so-called "outlaw ring" in St. Louis, to lease the famous Billings "Two Minute" track for the purpose of conducting a thirty-day meeting for the runners independent of American Turf Association or Western Jockey Club government has also failed with the announcement that a lease has been secured by the New Memphis Jockey Club on the trotting track, which would enable none but those connected with the Jockey Club to conduct a meeting where thoroughbreds compete.

Efforts were made by parties said to represent Patrick Carmody, the promoter of the now demolished Union Park in St. Louis, and the looked on original course from which sprang the American Turf Association, to lease the Billings plant, but their plans were balked by the Memphis Jockey Club officials in securing a lease which would enable them to dictate as to who shall conduct any kind of a meeting for runners.

Failing to secure the local opening money has, it is said, been invested in race track property at Helena and other smaller towns in Arkansas and Louisiana, where offers in small purses and overnight handouts will be offered to horsemen who might want to cut loose from the bigger game at Loretta for a few weeks preceding the opening of the

both Chicago and Milwaukee, as well as other places. Wherever the movement has started the governing body has had the support of the leading men of the cities and in most cases the leadership has been taken by them.

The burr just completed by Mr. Macabe will be followed by others, for it is the intention of the A. A. U. to have all the affiliated bodies visited and looked into at stated intervals, so that all may be in closer touch with the main body.

regular winter season of racing at New Orleans on Thanksgiving Day.

Montgomery Park is receiving its usual quantity of yearling thoroughbreds, to be broken for the 1907 season. J. O. Keene, who has used the park as a training ground for two years in summer time, are represented by more than twenty youngsters, many of them having attracted the eye of the critics in their preliminary dashes over the short course. They are being handled by William Reed, who broke the Keene youngsters last season. The recent purchases at Eastern sales of Charles and Forsythe and Louis A. Colla are expected soon after the Saratoga meeting ends.

Among G. C. Bennett & Co.'s yearlings which are being broken by George Sellers, are full blooded relations to the Bennett winners of this year, Disabille and Elton. Nothing in the shape of fast time has been attempted yet, but the collection of Bennett's "home bred" is taken in entirety as a handsome lot. Eastern tracks, and is of the opinion that Horace E. the son of Barnockburn, purchased by the Rainey line, from Barney Schreiber during the Memphis spring meeting, will prove his superiority over anything to show in the East as a two-year-old this year.

"I watched everything race in public, and also kept an eye on the colts and fillies in private training," says Sellers. "Horace E. will beat them all if I am not greatly mistaken. I saw all of his races at Memphis when he won both the Eastern tracks, and is of the opinion that Horace E. the son of Barnockburn, purchased by the Rainey line, from Barney Schreiber during the Memphis spring meeting, will prove his superiority over anything to show in the East as a two-year-old this year."

It was not allowed to play, and hence has not yet had a good trying out, but it is the belief of those who have seen him work that he has the making of another star twirler.

But baseball doesn't by any means cover the athletic activities of the first Americans. There are other sports at which he is still more adept.

Mount Pleasant, the Carlisle athlete, has been in the limelight for a couple of years, but he has won an undisputed place as one of the great all-around athletes of to-day.

Bested helps a fast pitcher on the baseball nine, and one of the best quarterbacks ever turned out by a Carlisle eleven. Mount Pleasant is also a wonder in track and field work.

He combines both leaping and sprinting ability. In a big meet he jumped 2 feet 3 inches, and later at practice went 24 feet 4 inches, which is within half an inch of the intercollegiate record. He can do 10 seconds for the 100 yards, and 22 for the 220. In competition he is a better, if silent fighter, who does not know the meaning of the word quit, and battles for victory till the last gasp.

It used to be said that while the Indian had a natural fitness of foot, he lacked the determination and quick thought needed for bruising competition.

The success of the Carlisle football eleven about exploded this idea.

In a year and year out, no matter who is coach, the Indian school is able to turn out a star eleven that tackles all the big fellows, and plays the hardest

INDIAN NOW IN THE LIMELIGHT

Skill In All Forms of Athletics Opens a New Door.

SOLVING HIS OWN PROBLEM.

Bender, Roy, Jude, Bruce and Others Successful in Professional Baseball.

FINE FOOTBALL PLAYERS.

WHEN Frank Jude recently took his place in the outfield of the Cincinnati club, "Lo, the poor Indian," hung another athletic scalp at his belt.

Many others are there to keep it company, for the original owners of the northern half of America are winning back on athletic fields what they lost when Columbus led into the new world the first body of pale-faced land grabbers.

The Indian is making a great success as an athlete. Use has been found for him on track, diamond, gridiron and even in the prize-ring. Naturally fleet of foot and crafty, he is developing the other attributes of coolness, courage and endurance, so essential in triumphs of muscular competition.

Bender is undoubtedly the most famous of Indian athletes, but others are rising to dispute his laurels. Connie Mack's big Indian twirler is chiefly interesting because he is one of the great plunkers. But he was not the first aborigine to break into the big league.

Years back Cleveland had an outfielder named Sockalexis, who promised to make good, but a love of freshwater sent him back into the minors before he had a chance to show what was really in him. Mack unearthed Bender. The big chief had made some reputation at Carlisle, and later pitched for Harrisburg. He has done uniformly fine work for the Athletics. Last year he won the pennant for Mack's men by his great pitching and hitting in the crucial games at Washington, and he was the only man to land one of the world's series from New York for the Athletics.

Bender's success and his fine qualities of tractability and willingness to work made Mack hunger for more Indians, so he signed Bruce, a Philadelphia Central High School boy. Bruce displayed good form, and would have stayed as an outfielder but for the surplus of good material the Athletics managers had that year. Bruce is now with Providence in the Eastern League, and is a star.

Pitcher Phinney was another Indian unearthed by Mr. Mack. He was never quite good enough for the big show, but is now a valued member of a New York State League team and is showing excellent abilities.

The Athletics are not to be allowed to have a monopoly of the Indian baseball players who toil in Philadelphia. The Philadelphia Club of the National League has burst into the reservation and cornered Roy, Cincinnati wanted him badly. He is a Carlisle alumnus, who made a big hit when he pitched in the West, and Garry Herrmann, seeing him, thought he would about do for the Reds.

Unfortunately, Herrmann ignored the trifling formality of signing him, and a promise made by Roy to play in Cincinnati was decided not binding by the National Commission, after it developed that the Philadelphia club had been the first to get a signed contract with the young redbird.

Pending a settlement of his case, Roy was not allowed to play, and hence has not yet had a good trying out, but it is the belief of those who have seen him work that he has the making of another star twirler.

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Crutcher-Starks

HALF-PRICE SALE BULLETIN.

MONDAY

AUGUST 13

3,500 FINE SUITS

Mainly BROOKAW and WINSTON—for business or outing wear, in the finest imported weaves and domestic fabrics. Every suit is cut to the very latest metropolitan ideas; coats single or double-breasted, shaped backs, with a flare at the bottom, side or center vents; quarter lined, half lined or full lined with luxurious silk or serviceable alpaca and serge. Trousers with sailor waist, peg-top hips, belt straps and cuffs or regulation cut. Every known size—every new pattern.

\$35.00 FINE SUITS HALF PRICE \$17.50
\$30.00 FINE SUITS HALF PRICE \$15.00
\$25.00 FINE SUITS HALF PRICE \$12.50
\$20.00 FINE SUITS HALF PRICE \$10.00
\$15.00 FINE SUITS HALF PRICE \$7.50

120 CHILDREN'S WASHSUITS

Ages 3 to 12. New sailor styles—splendidly tailored in fine linens, ducks, galateas, piques—showing blues, tans, pinks and fancies. These are of exceptional values just when the hot weather is beginning. \$5.00 WASH SUITS HALF PRICE \$2.50
\$3.00 WASH SUITS HALF PRICE \$1.50
\$2.00 WASH SUITS HALF PRICE \$1.00
\$1.50 WASH SUITS HALF PRICE 75c
\$1.25 WASH SUITS HALF PRICE 63c

BOYS' STAR WAISTS

Definitely tailored in serviceable percale, madras or Oxford, with blue, brown, pink and tan grounds—fancy figures and stripes. The "Star" garments are known to all mothers—as the most reliable, having maintained their reputation for decades.

\$1.00 "STAR" WAISTS HALF PRICE 50c

NEWEST NECKWEAR

Wide French Four-in-Hands, Bows, Tecks, Batwings, Ascots, in beautiful silks, soft satins, crepe de chine, twills, etc. Showing whites, blues, blacks and crimsons, canaries, emeralds, tawes, naives, wines, purples—solid tints and intermingling shades—popular Rumchundias, artistic combinations, calico effects and swaggar contrasts. There's no limit, but come Monday. HALF PRICE 25c

300 PAIRS SOCKS

A magnificent variety of the newest nobby effects—blacks, browns, wood tans, blues, grays, lilacs, greens and wines—fadedness harmonious combinations—vivid contrasts in checks, stripes, hand-embroidered clox and floral designs. Every new concept is here. Every variety of fashion is represented. Come, take first choice. HALF PRICE 25c

WASH CRAVATS

A CLEAN-UP—Four-in-Hands, Strings, Batwings, in fine light washable fabrics—rough or soft texture—greens, reds, helios, heather, whites, etc.; Clean-up Price 15c

WASH VESTS

All Fancy Vests in soft French pannels, corded worsteds, linens, showing every new and stylish check and fancy pattern. Made single-breasted with the new V effect.

\$5.00 WASH VESTS HALF PRICE \$2.50
\$3.00 WASH VESTS HALF PRICE \$1.50
\$1.50 WASH VESTS HALF PRICE 75c
\$1.00 WASH VESTS HALF PRICE 50c

BATHING SUITS

All our Fine Bathing Suits, in fine worsteds and cottons, blacks and blues, with tasteful stripes and shaped to the newest ideas.

\$5.00 BATHING SUITS HALF PRICE \$2.50
\$3.50 BATHING SUITS HALF PRICE \$1.75
\$2.50 BATHING SUITS HALF PRICE \$1.25
\$1.00 BATHING SUITS HALF PRICE 50c

BATH ROBES

Fine Imported Terry Robes for men or women. Beautiful soft-colored grounds with harmonious raised patterns, corded and finished to perfection.

\$10.00 FINE ROBES HALF PRICE \$5.00
\$8.00 FINE ROBES HALF PRICE \$4.00
\$5.00 FINE ROBES HALF PRICE \$2.50
\$4.00 FINE ROBES HALF PRICE \$2.00

STRAW HATS

A clean-up of every Straw Hat in the department. Panamas excepted. Mixed values; odd sizes. Maybe your hat is here—worth investigating at \$1.00

WOMEN'S LOW SHOES

PRINCETON—For which make we are sole agents, and we offer an assortment of summer styles that will induce you to try them; 200 pairs in tan, Russia calf and chocolate vici. Blucher, button (w ribbon ties), 175 pairs in black canvas Oxfords or pumps; all of these are \$3.50; Princetons; also 250 black vici kid and patent leather Oxfords. Some \$3.50 Princetons and \$1.75 others \$3.00 grade. HALF PRICE \$1.75

Eddie Barr, Promising Wrestler, Looking for Match in Louisville



EDDIE BARR, an Ohio boy who is now making his home in Louisville, is anxious to get on a wrestling team. Barr has met and defeated a number of wrestlers at his own weight, and has also won matches with men weighing from twenty to fifty pounds over his own wrestling weight. Barr has wrestled Gutch and Oleson, losing to Gutch and getting a draw with Oleson. A match between Adamson and Barr would be worth going miles to see. Barr can be reached with challenges at this office.

ing ability. In a big meet he jumped 2 feet 3 inches, and later at practice went 24 feet 4 inches, which is within half an inch of the intercollegiate record. He can do 10 seconds for the 100 yards, and 22 for the 220. In competition he is a better, if silent fighter, who does not know the meaning of the word quit, and battles for victory till the last gasp.

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The present star, Mount Pleasant, though he may fall a trifle behind his two great predecessors now, is deemed to catch up with them before he leaves the school.

But it is not only in turning out the alert flyers of the football field that the Indian school has made a notable record. Uncle Sam's wards have produced heavy artillery, too.

Hawley Pierce, the giant guard, was unexcelled at the position, and proved himself more than a match for the big fellows of Yale and Harvard. Pierce was also a good kicker, and fast enough to play in the back field had been needed there.

John Middleley, a mammoth "dian," who weighs some 300 pounds, and stands six feet high, has lately been thriving for the glory of the retired champion pugilist, James J. Jeffries.

Middleley is an Indian. He has not yet been thoroughly tested, and no one takes seriously his pretensions that he could best the bettermaker or any other good man. But to have an Indian in the ring is an event.

No reason exists why the Indian should not be a great athlete. Generations of life in the open air argue for him an athletic vigor. Many tales and legends survive showing how in the bygone days the Indian was capable of some prolonged athletic feats, particularly in the way of running. The redskin is a natural born distance runner, and when willing, is tireless.

In the six-day walking matches of a few years ago, the Indian, Davis, was always conspicuous, and one of the later team events emerged a member of the winning pair.



WILLIE PIERCE, ONE OF FOOTBALL'S GREATEST GUARDS.

MOUNT PLEASANT, GREAT ALL-AROUND TRACK AND FIELD ATHLETE.

ROY OF THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONALS, NEW THIS YEAR.

CHARLES ALBERT BENDER, GREATEST OF INDIAN PITCHERS.